

JPRS 79367

3 November 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2515



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

3 November 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2515

CONTENTS

ANGOLA

- Report on Alleged Conspiracy To Overthrow Regime
(TEMPO, 4 Oct 81)..... 1

CAPE VERDE

- Briefs
Austrian Cooperation 6

COMORO ISLANDS

- Briefs
French Military Base 7
President Returns From France 7

GAMBIA

- Commentary on Execution of Mustapha Danso
(THE GAMBIA TIMES, 5-6 Oct 81)..... 8

- Briefs
Tribal Issues Prompted Coup 10

GUINEA-BISSAU

- Briefs
Credit Requested From Portugal 11

IVORY COAST

- Eulogy to Sadat Points to His Greatness
(J. P. Aye; FRATERNITE MATIN, 7 Oct 81)..... 12

- Review of National Merchant Marine Activities
(WEST AFRICA, 31 Aug 81)..... 14

Briefs		
Information Ministry Strikers Pardoned		16
MADAGASCAR		
Identity of Views With India Noted After Presidential Talks (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 14 Sep 81).....		17
Monja Jaona Speaks to Public Meeting in Capital (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 7 Sep 81).....		22
MONIMA Seminar on Renewed Ties to FNDR (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 5 Sep 81).....		24
Technical Details of Novib Project Described (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 15 Sep 81).....		27
Briefs		
Monja Jaona Visit to Toamasina		29
Majunga Transport Facilities		29
MOZAMBIQUE		
NRM Territory, Tactics, S. African Connection Defined (Paul Fauvet; THE HERALD, 15 Oct 81).....		31
Joint Publishing Firm Established With Portugal (NOTICIAS, 12 Oct 81).....		33
Machel Stresses SNASP Must Use Democratic Methods (NOTICIAS, 12 Oct 81).....		34
Briefs		
Vietnamese Technicians		35
OJM Political-Ideological Training		35
Traffic Accident Losses		35
Bread Quality To Improve		36
British Corn Donation		36
NIGERIA		
Governors Announce New Paper, Note Country's Press Needs (Chris Nwokedi; DAILY STAR, 29 Sep 81).....		37
SENEGAL		
Hope for Success of Harvesting Campaign Expressed (Abdallah Faye; LE SOLEIL, 18 Sep 81).....		39
Briefs		
Minister's Tour Abroad		42

SEYCHELLES

Briefs

Patrol Boat From USSR	43
-----------------------	----

SWAZILAND

Dlamini Criticizes People for Adopting Foreign Culture (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 1 Oct 81).....	44
Army, Police, Prison Forces in Show of Unity (Pat Nxumalo; THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 5 Oct 81).....	45
Economic Future Bleak, Says Lecturer (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 9 Oct 81).....	46
Importation of S.A. Vegetables, Fruits Still Banned (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 2 Oct 81).....	47

ZAMBIA

Zambia, Zimbabwe Heading for Boundary Dispute Over Lake Kariba (DAILY MAIL, 12 Oct 81).....	49
Minister Goma Hails Czechoslovak Manpower Aid (DAILY MAIL, 15 Oct 81).....	50
Some Party Officials in Solwezi Accused of Smuggling Goods to Zaire (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 13, 14 Oct 81).....	51
Minister's Statement Freedom House Awaiting Report	
Tazara To Continue To Depend on Chinese Experts (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 12 Oct 81, SUNDAY TIMES, 11 Oct 81).....	53
PRC Diplomat's Statement Mass Resignations by Zambians	
Minister Says Nation To Receive IMF Funds for August, September (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 15 Oct 81).....	55
Minister's Press Conference Money Must Revive Business, Industry, Editorial	
Monze Appeals to Zaire Railways To Pay Arrears (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 10 Oct 81).....	58
Monze Seeks Reconciliation With RWUZ Officials (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 13 Oct 81).....	59

Authorities Fail To Respond to IPRD Economy Blueprint (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 10 Oct 81).....	60
Party Officials Praise GDR Relations, Aid (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 9 Oct 81).....	61
Minister Says Cuba Offers Five Hundred Zambia Scholarships (DAILY MAIL, 10 Oct 81).....	62
CSIDA To Set Up Spare Parts Manufacturing Unit (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 9 Oct 81).....	63
Commonwealth Body To Assist in Setting Up Steel, Spare Parts Industry (DAILY MAIL, 9 Oct 81).....	64
Nation Seeks To Exploit Coal, Promote Canadian Oil Exploration (DAILY MAIL, 14 Oct 81).....	65
Corporate Planning Officer Notes Bad Zambia Effects of Black Marketeering (DAILY MAIL, 13 Oct 81).....	66
Energy Council Raps Proposed Tram Transport for Lusaka (DAILY MAIL, 10 Oct 81).....	67
Briefs	
UNIP Constitution Translations	68
Imminent Cement Shortage	68
Zesco Power Shutoff	68
Deportation of Aliens	69
Maize Storage Tarpaulins' Arrival	69
Paper Mill Feasibility Study	69
Mine Clearing Experts	69
Manpower Survey of Residents	70

ZIMBABWE

Gokwe Launches Major Development Program (THE HERALD, 15 Oct 81).....	71
Emergency Powers To Curb Political Meetings (Francis Mdlongwa; THE HERALD, 16 Oct 81).....	72
State Introduces Measures To Control Economy (THE HERALD, 10 Oct 81).....	73
Mugabe Studies Plot Denial by Bishop Muzorewa (THE HERALD, 15 Oct 81).....	75
Mugabe Interviewed on Arms, Chad, France (AFP, 17 Oct 81).....	76

Minister Sees End to Rail Snag by June (Rob Linden; THE HERALD, 10 Oct 81).....	78
Neglect of Transport Problems Hit (THE HERALD, 13 Oct 81).....	80
Shava Claims Training Is Still Racial (THE HERALD, 15 Oct 81).....	81
Strike at Shangani Mine Continues (THE HERALD, 16 Oct 81).....	82
Trade Union 'Bad Eggs' Cautioned (THE HERALD, 13 Oct 81).....	83
ZCTU Chief Denies Organization Encourages Strikes (THE HERALD, 16 Oct 81).....	84
Nkala: No Resettling Without Forms (THE HERALD, 12 Oct 81).....	85
Police Patrols Cut in Vehicle Crisis, Says Hove (THE HERALD, 10 Oct 81).....	86
Problems, Shortages Restrict Growth (Angus Macmillan; THE HERALD, 15 Oct 81).....	87
Nutritional Needs of Rural Population Studied (THE HERALD, 16 Oct 81).....	89
Food, Nutrition, Related Services, by P. B. Madhovi	
All-Purpose Cattle of Communal Areas, by G. van Niekerk	
Weed Control Is Essential, by D. Ziso	
Briefs	
Health Minister Dismissed	93
Relations With USSR	93
Diplomatic Travel Restrictions	94
Union Chief Visits Moscow	94
State To Float Loan	94
Chinese Textiles	94
COL Rise	95

REPORT ON ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW REGIME

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 4 Oct 81 pp 37-40

[Text] Important revelations concerning a vast conspiracy against the People's Republic of Angola involving the United States, Zaire, South Africa and Gabon were made by the Lisbon newspaper PORTUGAL DE HOJE in its 16 September edition. This paper provides clear information on the various attempts made by imperialism to overthrow the Angolan Government and replace it with a puppet regime subservient to it. These facts are connected with the aggression launched by South Africa against Angola.

The United States is interested in changing the regime in Angola and is strenuously attempting to create a situation that would lead the UNITA to power. Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the movement opposing the MPLA, is the man who, according to the Americans, will lead a new government.

Together with Zaire, South Africa and Gabon--among others--Americans are providing assistance to the movements opposing the Luanda regime and intend to create the necessary conditions to destabilize the Angolan political process.

Our paper gained access to secret Zairian documents recounting the various recent steps of the project. We were able to ascertain that the situation is well known to Portuguese diplomacy and to some members of the present government, but it has so far been kept a deep secret.

A certain Armand Iannarelli (or Agnarelli) was born in Paris on 13 March 1935. He lived at 32, 26 Aout Street in Noisy-le-Grand. He is presently residing in Kinshasa and his telephone number is 77007. His name was mentioned some time ago in the JORNAL DE ANGOLA, which branded him a mercenary.

The Luanda authorities, acting within the context of good relations with Kinshasa, had asked Mobutu to expel this Frenchman, and the reply had been affirmative.

He is a man with a busy past. In 1968 and 1970 he was in Biafra. In 1975 he worked for French security and established himself in Kinshasa. He used to be called "major." He left and then returned in 1976 to "work" with Holden Roberto in the FNLA.

It is not very clear how Iannarelli appeared in 1978 as the savior of the FNLA, after Holden Roberto fell into disgrace. He became associated with the Societe des Boissons de Kinshasa (SBK) headed by Pierre Castel and began to work with a special collaborator of Mobutu's, Kite Moko, political commissioner of the Popular Movement of the Revolution. Together with these two friends, he founded the Zairian Products Marketing Company (SCPZ) and set up a beer concession in the Kassongo-Luanda area on the Angolan border.

This commercial enterprise was the basis for the COMIRA [Military Committee for the Resistance in Angola]. Iannarelli introduced himself as Holden Roberto's successor (he had worked with him in the past) and mobilized the remnants of the FNLA, which consumed his product and carried out furtive operations on Angolan territory, stealing coffee and goats that were taken into Zaire.

The COMIRA was never very active. But not even the Angolan authorities deny its existence or the increasing burden it constitutes. Indeed, this was why they recently asked Mobutu to expel Iannarelli from the country and at first glance, the request was granted.

This man left with luggage and weapons on the Kinshasa-Paris flight on 30 May. No one saw him and nothing was heard about him until it was learned that he had been seen in Kinshasa on 9 June. On that Tuesday, Iannarelli was at the Kinshasa presidential palace and met with Mobutu's adviser, Sety Hale.

According to a secret report handed to the Zairian president, Iannarelli related his talks in Paris (from 2 to 5 June) with the military attache of the South African Embassy. Colonel Pretorius had been able to acquire a substantial quantity of war materiel for the COMIRA, the movement founded by Iannarelli himself with the support of Sony, Salva and Tona, personalities connected to both the Zairian Government and to Mobutu.

South Africa declared itself ready to immediately provide about 10 tons of war materiel, including 10 60-mm mortars, 10 RPG-7 anti-tank weapons, 100,000 bullets, (2762) howitzers for 60-mm mortars, 252 RPG-7 howitzers, 1,000 attack grenades, 500 defensive grenades, 800 kgs of plastic explosives, 10 radios, 100 kgs of medicines and 100 pieces of individual equipment.

The goods were transported on a C-130 Hercules plane from South Africa, via Franceville in Gabon, where the plane departed in the direction of the ocean, to then fly toward Zaire and drop the equipment by parachute in the area of Mount Quibokolo, in Angola.

In the report by Iannarelli to Mobutu's special advisor, it appears that the COMIRA has 4,200 men under arms on three fronts: 1,500 men stationed in the Bas Zaire, close to Luanda, 1,200 in the northeast up to the Cuango River and 1,500 in the province of Malanje. The mercenary gave a detailed account of his plans and of past accomplishments in an attempt to convince the Zairians of the need to change the Angolan regime.

Iannarelli referred to the quality of the South African equipment and stated that he had tested it in the area of Uije with excellent results. If Zaire would provide support for his movement, the situation could be even better.

Zaire would only stand to gain from this. It would acquire a significant part of the rich territory in northern Angola, it would have the railroad and would rid itself of a bad neighbor.

The mercenary did not have to work very hard to obtain Zairian support for his projects. Let us look at the conclusions reached by Mobutu's advisor in the document we have been referring to:

"If a genuine and active resistance establishes itself in Angola along the Zaire-Angola border, this could constitute an excellent buffer zone against rebel infiltrations in Zaire. We can even talk about Cabinda, where the presence of some elements of the former Katanga gendarmes under the leadership of Nathanael Mbumba and Antoine Gizenga has been noticed after March 1981....

"We know that the Zairian side promised Angola to expel Armand. Angola is convinced that Zaire has acceded to its request, since Armand left Zaire temporarily. He is now back and the Angolan intelligence services are aware of this. In our view, for reasons that are obvious to our security services, Armand, who is in our midst as a businessman, should be discreet and establish himself away from the capital. Indeed, his wish is to settle in Kassongo-Luanda where his economic activities are carried out.

"Despite our precautions, this could become known to the Angolan secret services. In this case, the Council of Ministers would present an apology and would say that Armand entered Zaire surreptitiously, in addition to lamenting the fact that Angola is not adopting the principle of reciprocity in relation to expelling Zairian dissidents from its own territory."

In relation to the opportunity for secret negotiations between Zaire and South Africa on the problems in Southern Africa and on COMIRA, Zaire would benefit fully from this cooperation which, however, ought to be conducted very carefully.

"At a diplomatic level, Zaire naturally cannot encourage the activities of the COMIRA and will even have to state that our country does not tolerate such activities on our territory."

President Mobutu Sese Seko did not hesitate. Military support to Angolan opposition movements would allow him to modernize his army, exchanging old equipment for new in return for the assistance he would provide.

Already in May there was news about a plan for Angola. The head of the Gabonese secret services, Jules Oyaby, visited Kinshasa to speak with the Zairian president about the cooperation with Angolan oppositionists.

Following his meetings with Iannarelli, Mobutu dispatched envoys to South Africa, the United States, France, Geneva and Brussels. He brought into the talks his deputy prime minister and the state commissioner for foreign affairs.

At the end of these visits, a report was presented to him, affirming that a meeting had been arranged in the military base of Kitona (in the strip between Angola and Zaire) between delegates of the UNITA, the two FLEC's and the COMIRA, besides the "indispensable presence of South African emissaries and Armand Iannarelli, the commandant of the COMIRA."

The report also states: "As we specified in our report on the visit by the U.S. undersecretary of state to Angola and the refusal by the Angolan president to reach an agreement with the UNITA, we shall use our influence to convince all sides to form a sole movement and to prepare a joint plan that would be ratified by the Americans within a few days.

"In accordance with their request, we shall attempt to obtain such plans from every participant....

"However, we shall, in the meantime, issue orders to the general staff to temporarily stop the materiel to Lubota in order to prevent any information leak, in accordance with your recommendation that extreme discretion be used. After the meeting we shall be able to continue sending the materiel for the FLEC-Lubota."

"We shall require two planes and helicopters for this mission."

In accordance with the plan, a meeting was held in July in the military base of Kitona to solve the Angolan situation.

In accordance with the report sent to President Mobutu, present at the meeting were the UNITA (three persons), the COMIRA (four persons), Armand Iannarelli, the Republic of South Africa (two military representatives), the United States (two persons, one of whom was a CIA agent stationed in Kinshasa), Zaire (three persons) and Gabon (one person from the presidency of the republic).

The meeting covered four points [as published]: 1) The change of regime in Angola, 2) the independence of Cabinda, 3) the political and military organization of the four Angolan opposition movements into an interventionary force.

According to the report, the basic questions were very favorably received.

"The U.S. delegate," the report of Mobutu's advisor states, "immediately stressed the vital importance of this meeting.

"Meanwhile, the U.S. emissary explained why the United States has decided to change the existing government in Angola (...). The U.S. idea to set Jonas Savimbi as head of the Angolan Government was expounded to those present. The Americans, moreover, asked for a very close collaboration with Armand Agnarelli, who was introduced as the contact agent."

Another report relates the meeting of the U.S. emissary with Jonas Savimbi. "Despite the fact that this meeting is secret, the U.S. position is clear: the United States is also secretly negotiating with some countries to find a joint solution to end the Cuban and Soviet presence in Angola. China is one of these countries. However, it would first be necessary to change the present regime.

"To this end, an interventionary force is needed that will soon intervene in the Angolan capital. This will be guaranteed by the U.S. emissary who participated in the Kitona meeting.

"Jonas Savimbi, the presumed next president of Angola, confirmed this at a meeting between the two personalities in the presence of the special advisor.

"The U.S. emissary asked the special advisor to facilitate the trip to Geneva of all the leaders of the UNITA, the COMIRA and the FLEC's, as well as of Armand Agnarelli, that should, in principle, take place at the end of July. Confirmation of this will be transmitted through a member of the U.S. Embassy in Zaire who was also present at Kitona and to whom we could address ourselves in the future."

Again in relation to the Kitona meeting, we gained access to another document by Mobutu's special advisor, in which it is affirmed:

"The Americans are willing to expel the Russians and the Cubans from Angola, to first change the leadership in Angola and then proceed to the separation of Cabinda from Angola.

"Up to now, we did not know the exact position of the Americans.... They will, of course, not make it public. We shall learn more details after the Geneva meeting, in which Zaire and Gabon will participate in accordance with the wishes of the United States.

"As for the interventionary force, South Africa is in charge of forming it and will present military plans in Geneva, but, unfortunately, we shall not have access to these documents and shall have to resort to our antennae in the United States.

"According to our sources, which closely followed this meeting, it seems that the Americans and their allies, the South Africans, have already directly and indirectly infiltrated Angola. They have their double agents within the SWAPO and the MPLA. These agents operate freely in Angola and gather the necessary information and documentation (...).

"Zaire will have to play a serious double game on this issue, especially in relation to our Angolan partners who are the direct target. If the coup is successful, Zaire would have no problems in the field of security, in using railroads, etc..."

According to the Zairian documents we have been citing, Gabon is very interested in this operation and has offered its services to the United States and South Africa, as long as deep secrecy is maintained. Its bases will be used to transport war materiel from the UNITA, the COMIRA and the FLEC.

Mobutu's special advisor proposed a meeting between the Zairian head of state and President Bongo to discuss the subject.

Besides the countries already mentioned, the reports refer to the cooperation of Morocco, and meetings with Moroccan leaders as well as the availability of the Ben-Guerir military base have been noticed.

CSO: 4742/37

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN COOPERATION--The delegation from the Ministry of Rural Development, constituted by comrades Miguel Lima and Antonio Rodrigues Pires, has returned from Austria. Talks were held in that country with the Austrian Ministries of Cooperation and Agriculture, Forests and Natural Resources. Our delegation submitted a project to the Austrian Government, which the latter had already intended to finance. A number of new projects were also presented for evaluation, mainly the establishment of a slaughterhouse/refrigerated warehouse, the construction of a complex of residences for technicians and of a recreational complex to be located in the agricultural "Justino Lopes" enterprise, and the establishment of a mechanical unit to assist users of agricultural equipment--particularly motor pumps. Since the production of bio-gas is of interest to Cape Verde, a proposal was made to establish a bio-gas unit in our country. It was accepted and work is to begin in October. Finally, the Austrian Government expressed its readiness to continue offering food assistance to our country. [Excerpt] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 30 Sep 81 p 4]

CSO: 4742/37

COMORO ISLANDS

BRIEFS

FRENCH MILITARY BASE--Paris, 16 Oct (AFP)--Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah said here Thursday after talks with French President Francois Mitterrand that he wanted the French-ruled island of Mayotte to return to the sovereignty of the Indian Ocean Island Republic in friendship and cooperation with France. He said he might allow France to set up a military base in the islands if that happened. He told a press conference that he was happy with his talks--the second round in 10 days--with Mr Mitterrand, who he noted had condemned in 1975 the French-backed secession of Mayotte from the island group, which declared independence from France in that year. He said no commitments had been made during the talks. But hinted that Mr Mitterrand favored the return of Mayotte. Since the secession, France has agreed to review Mayotte's status every five years. The Comoran Government had already made a gesture, he said, by enacting a federal constitution which protected each constituent island's individuality. The ball was now in France's court. Mr Abdallah said the Comoros also wanted France to return the Iles Glorieuses, which are also claimed by Madagascar. "The day we solve the Mayotte question, we will solve the issue of the Iles Glorieuses too," he said. [Text] [AB160845 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 16 Oct 81]

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM FRANCE--Moroni, Comoros, Oct 17 (AFP)--Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah returned home today from a two-week visit to France and talks with President Francois Mitterrand. On arrival at Moroni-Havaya International Airport he said he was very satisfied with his fruitful talks with Mr Mitterrand, who he described as a great friend of Africa. During their two meetings in Paris the two leaders discussed the question of Mayotte, the fourth island of the Indian Ocean archipelago which voted in a pre-independence referendum in 1974 to remain under French administration. [Text] [AB171201 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 17 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/144

COMMENTARY ON EXECUTION OF MUSTAPHA DANSO

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 5-6 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Commentary: "The Execution of Mustapha Danso Is No National Sin"; material between slantlines printed in upper case]

[Text] /"The body was of a well built African male.... A wide open wound on collar bone which affected the muscles. Wound on right arm which had regular edges...bone scattered into various fragments. Further wound on base of thumb. Internal examination reveals that three ribs were fractured on the right side, the wind pipe torn, multiple fracture of the collar bone. The injuries may have been characterised by three gun shots penetrating through the chest affecting the left and right arms.... Death due to shock as a result of severe bleeding"... medical report (inter alia)/

The above is a Medical Report of the Late Mr. Eku Mahoney, Commander of Police attached to the Bakau Depot, who according to Mustapha Danso, the assailant, as he deposed in Supreme Court that "Yes it is true I gave 3 shots to Mr. Mahoney and whether he died or not I did not know."

In support of the Prosecution, Cpl. Biram stated "I saw Danso when he went to the back of Mr. Mahoney's Office with his rifle in his hand and he stood in front of the Sgt. Major's Office, holding his rifle in an 'On Guard' position and he fired the first shot at Mr. Mahoney who ordered him to stop but the accused did not say anything. He fired the second shot which hit Mr. Mahoney on his left shoulder and when Mr. Mahoney turned round, it was then he gave him the third shot which hit Mr. Mahoney on his chest and he vomitted blood." The very Judge did not recommend clemency.

In spite of the above crime, there were many people who stormed the Court Houses at Kanifing and in Banjul, anticipating that if Danso was convicted or condemned to death for such a beastly crime, something would happen. This caused the strictest precautions to be taken whenever the hearing was on. Glaring of the wonderful examples of the Creator was that on Monday the 3rd November 1980, the Step-Father of Danso arrived from Katchang, with the assurance that nothing would prevail from whatever hearing. While the Step-Father was making ablution to pray in Bakau the same afternoon immediately from the Kanifing Court, he collapsed and died immediately. Now that Danso had been executed not a single person appeared to fulfill the wish.

By the execution of Danso, justice had been done to the parents, friends and well wishers of the Late Eku Mahoney. By the stay of execution, the first act of the rebels was, to go and release Danso, thus releasing the inmates of the Prisons which boosted the number of the limited coup makers. Delay was proved dangerous, for rumours have it that he killed a lot of people within the uprising and his trip into the Royal Victoria Hospital was in pursuit of more intended victims.

It is reliably informed that the last execution took place in Banjul in 1951, some thirty years ago. Within the period therefrom, many were the sayings and actual killing of people who were innocent simply as there was a belief that 'As'Jawara is in the Chair, after killing, he will only keep in prisons, feed [word indistinct] and say thanks for the act.' When the Law is applied in its full force it would be discovered that the holding of a broken bottle or opening a knife against another person will all be limited since the implications upon conviction will be nothing other than enforcing the sentence be it Death or Lard [as printed] Labour. If Danso was executed, there would have definitely been no attempted Coup for the consequences would have been weighed and having the chances tested to be light, there would have been a complete abandonment.

We are sure that there will not be anything like killing in the nearest future except for anyone with pending charges for murder, etc. Glaring is the fact that since the 30th July 1981 to the 6th August 1981, when mass killings took place and while there is the enforcement of the Emergency Laws, no one has ever heard of anything like an accident that is fatal. There is the utmost precaution taken by all, and so it will continue to be, as there is a different approach to different things to make all look different.

The action of executing Mustapha Danso is confirmed by all Scriptures but with the clearance taken to perform the sentence was a clear indication that if Danso had not been removed from Prisons and had not taken active part in the wanton acts, surely he would have been alive to see the day.

The world in which we now live in could be taken in opposite directions when we consider human aspects. Take an example, when the rebels ruled with guns, no one dared refute the Curfew imposed from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. but in opposition, the President's imposed Curfew from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. was actually flouted; but alas! when the Police took to the streets within the imposition, and anyone caught in Serekunda loitering no matter, that person is given a machet to cut grass at the Police Lines Kanifing. About 50 such Curfew Breakers were in attendance but at the moment there could be found none in the Streets, so grass cutting without pay had been abandoned for good. It appears that everybody is in strict observance of the order. This is best for humanity.

The President had proved to be a Saint but his subjects deem him otherwise, why should he not then prove himself otherwise so that they could realise that in authority lies something hidden. Snake charmers die by snake bites. So let it be.

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

TRIBAL ISSUES PROMPTED COUP--Banjul, 19 Oct (AFP)--In a meeting in the west of the country, Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara stated that the 30 July aborted coup in Gambia was prompted by tribal considerations. The coup attempt was carried out by a section of the field force, the only security agency in the country, and it was led by a supreme revolutionary council made of civilians and soldiers, most of whom were members of the Madingue tribe, the majority ethnic group in Gambia. Meanwhile, Sir Dawda has asked for the extradition of Kukoi Samba Sanyang, leader of the aborted coup who sought refuge in Bissau with nine of his accomplices after their aborted attempt. According to several sources in Gambia, the putsched-makers will not be extradited by Guinea-Bissau; instead they will be expelled to a country of their choice (Cuba, Angola or Sweden). The Gambian head of state has finally confirmed the death of Jibril L. Pingu George, Gambian socialist revolutionary leader, during the events in Gambia. Mr George, who had joined the putsch leaders, was shot following misunderstanding among them. [Text] [AB191809 Paris AFP in French 1350 GMT 19 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/110

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

CREDIT REQUESTED FROM PORTUGAL--Lisbon, 14 Oct--Guinea-Bissau has asked the Bank of Portugal to open a line of credit amounting to \$50 million, to finance imports from Portugal, the ANOP [PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY] disclosed today. This was the subject of the talks that the governor of the Guinea-Bissauan Central Bank, Victor Freire Monteiro, held in Lisbon with officials from the Bank of Portugal and with Portuguese minister of finance, Joao Salgueiro. Freire Monteiro stated that negotiations will begin soon so that the agreement can be signed in January 1982. Among the various kinds of goods that the Guinea-Bissau bank intends to import from Portugal through this line of credit are investment, consumer and durable goods. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 81 p 7]

CSO: 4742/41

EULOGY TO SADAT POINTS TO HIS GREATNESS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 7 Oct 81 p 28

[Article by J. P. Aye: "A Great Man!"]

[Text] Sadat may be dead. The news began to circulate in this form yesterday afternoon, keeping alive the hope that death would not take this other great personality of our century who did not deserve to die right now, so important are his actions in Egypt, in the Middle East, in the Arab countries, in Africa... and in the world. Their continuation demanded that he be there, Anwar al-Sadat, this unreachable Egyptian who surprised the world with his audaciousness and his political courage.... But these actions will remain incomplete, or, if they are carried out, they will not bear the finishing touches of the Egyptian president.

Sadat is dead. This astonishing and terrible news cannot but affect everyone: politicians who are partners today and were adversaries yesterday; simple citizens either passive or active in our societies listening to the world. He was surely a great man. One does not even know what to admire most in this politician who wielded the weapon of surprise and "political pressure" with an obsession that no longer could hide his obstinate will to reach peace in Egypt and the Middle East. But not peace at any cost, only the kind of peace that would bring together those elements open to reconciliation; and there are many that could be.

Thus, Sadat chose to force the doors of peace by resorting to "challenges." When his "insane" project to go to Jerusalem was carried out, there were very few people around the world with some knowledge of the Middle East problem who believed in his initiatives: it was both spectacular and audacious. It precipitated the course of events, and the Egyptian president launched a triple challenge by making this trip. First of all, to his people, then to an Arab world astonished and divided, and finally to the rest of the world which, while appreciating Sadat's courage, nevertheless feared the perils hidden under his initiative. Thirty years of a dialogue between deaf partners carried out by intermediaries were erased all of a sudden, to open the way for a genuine peace process.

Sadat thus went to Jerusalem. Begin returned the visit by standing at the foot of the Pyramids. Ever since then, nothing could be the same any longer in this Middle East where everything had remained transfixed and where other wars were brewing.

The hope for peace was called "Camp David," a conclave, a tripartite summit between Sadat, Carter and Begin. And if today it may be said that little has been harvested from this field of hope represented by the summit, the Egyptian-Israeli rapprochement is undeniable, it is the new element cementing the dynamics of peace that will fire up in the average or long term this Middle East exhausted by its confrontations and wounded from fratricidal wars.

Has Sadat, the man who had so far won all the challenges, been the victim of another challenge, to be today an Egyptian martyr? Many will think so. They will become convinced of it because they had felt, some weeks ago, that the Egyptian president, by his massive arrests of religious leaders to forestall latent trouble, had struck too hard. But is it possible to strike too hard when one's name is Sadat, when one has a winning streak of so far unequalled "suicidal maneuvers" and when one is still politically strong and idolized by one's people? And when one is working toward peace for this people? However, all judgments always include an unknown element. Thus Sadat died, his staff in his hands, as a victim. Just like other great men--especially great men--died because they served too much and died as servants to their burdens, with the strong feelings they gave their all. Even their life. And Sadat died yesterday, violently, in our violent world, after fighting against the violence, one of the greatest figures in this convulsed century. He was a great man because of his political strength as much as his political weakness. A man whom history will remember, and rightly so.

CSO: 4719/111

REVIEW OF NATIONAL MERCHANT MARINE ACTIVITIES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 pp 1993-95

[Text]

THE Ivory Coast, too, has launched a determined campaign to build up its merchant navy, and so far has done quite well considering that with a population of less than 2.5 per cent of the population of black Africa it has something like 11.5 per cent of the regions merchant marine tonnage.

Mr. Lamine Fadika, the minister of the marine, has pointed out that while most industrialised countries import or export between six and 15 per cent of the GNP, developing countries tend to export or import more than 30 per cent of their GNP. In 1974, Mr. Fadika said, the maritime potential of developing countries was only sufficient to handle 8 per cent of their exports and 30 per cent of their imports. In the Ivory Coast's case he cites figures for 1976 showing that Ivory Coast vessels carried just over 2 per cent of the goods entering Abidjan port and 7¼ per cent of goods shipped out.

To help the development of the Ivory Coast's merchant fleet an Institute of Documentation, research and Maritime Studies was set up. In one survey that the Institute carried out it discovered that of 900 ships entering the port of Abidjan during a four month period each, on average, unloaded 1,790 tons of cargo (bulk liquids were excluded) and took on 1,400 tons, furthermore three-quarters of these "ship transactions" involved less than 1,500 tons per vessel although both the port facilities and the size of the ships would have allowed at least double that rate.

The Institute has also calculated that the increase in freight costs is as much the result of inefficient programming by lines serving Ivory Coast as it is of other causes. It points out that in 1976 the number of ships calling at Ivory Coast ports rose by 18 per cent while the tonnage loaded decreased, because of the world economic slow-down, by ten per cent.

To develop its merchant marine, so as to be able to take proper advantage of the UNCTAD Linercode — which agrees that maritime trade should be divided as to 40 per cent for the country of origin, 40 per cent for the recipient country and 20 per cent open to all comers — the Ivory Coast set up several institutions.

It decided, for example, to breathe new life into the *Société ivoirienne de transport maritime* (Ivory Coast Maritime Transport Company). Created in November 1967 by the French Government, SITRAM originally had 50 per cent of its initial capital allocated to France, 15 per cent to miscellaneous interests, and only 35 per cent to the Ivory Coast. In 1970, the latter became the majority holder and since March 1976, has been the sole owner. The Government also undertook to renew the entire fleet of SITRAM. In November 1977, the *Yamoussoukro* was launched, the first of a series of eight similar ships able to function either as container carriers or with classic packaged cargoes, but not with bulk goods. There are also seven chartered ships.

The ministry of the marine also set up three service companies. Sitram International Shipping Agencies (SISA) is a com-

mercial agency entrusted with loading schedules, rotation of ships, control of commercial documents, claims and relations with shippers. Apart from SITRAM, 17 national shipping companies (eight African and nine European) have consigned their ships to SISA. After little more than a year of operation, it had improved the average cargo per ship by 22 per cent in Abidjan and 35 per cent in San Pedro.

The second service company is the *Société nationale ivoirienne d'opérations maritimes* (Ivory Coast National Maritime Operations Company). Its responsibility is handling, and it has at its disposal important modern equipment (trucks, tractors, cranes, tug boats, etc.) which allow it to load and unload ships at the enviable rate of 1,500 to 2,000 tons per day.

The third offspring of SITRAM, the *Société ivoirienne d'engineering en transport maritime et en logistique internationale* (Ivory Coast Engineering Company for Maritime Transport and International Logistics) was created in 1978, to be responsible for organising transport from producer to consumer, of goods and equipment imported or exported by state companies.

In 1975 the Ivory Coast took the initiative to call a ministerial conference of West African states (now 25 members) to decide on policy towards the "conférences" — the associations of shipping lines trading with West Africa. This ministerial conference still meets periodically. But regional co-operation does not stop there. It also extends to training, the area that could be considered the most important for the future of African shipping.

An agreement including Togo and Benin was signed in 1970 to create CREAM, *Centre régional de l'enseignement et de*

l'apprentissage maritimes (Regional Centre of Instruction and Marine Apprenticeship) in Abidjan. Four years later, in response to the demand for officers' training, the *Ecole supérieure de navigation* (Institute of Navigation) was created as a national school. These two institutions today constitute the *Groupe de écoles de la marine marchande* (Group of Merchant Marine Schools) (GEMMA).

Already 80 per cent of SITRAM's personnel are Ivorians and the commanding officer, Yao Flavien Guessend, Master Mariner, "sole master after God" on board the *Yamoussoukro*, is an Ivorian. Others will follow, but the proper training of officers takes about ten years, so a lot of officers with Ivory Coast's merchant navy are foreigners, mostly French.

A lot of hopes are pinned on the *Académie régionale des sciences et techniques de la mer* (Regional Academy of Sciences and Techniques of the Sea) which was due to open its doors in October 1981. Unfortunately, delays in architectural studies and in the search for financing have postponed the opening.

Three schools are foreseen: CREAM, with a new capacity for 312 students; the Institute of Navigation, rebuilt to take in 178, and the new Institute for Maritime Transport for the training and specialisation of officers and shore personnel in all areas of maritime transport.

In addition, there will be a Centre of Professional Training for Maritime Transport to train handlers and dockers, a Coast Guard School for those whose duty it is to guard the maritime economic zones; and the African Centre for Fisheries Training, which will be set up with the assistance of FAO. The Academy will then be complete.

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

INFORMATION MINISTRY STRIKERS PARDONED--President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has pardoned more than 110 employees of the Ministry of Information suspended last December following a strike for better conditions. The Information Minister, Mr Amadou Thiam, said 87 suspended journalists, technicians and presenters would start work again while another 20 would also resume normal duties after returning from compulsory military service in Seguela. Mr Thiam had said (see WEST AFRICA July 13) that the Ivory Coast had no political prisoners in reply to allegations by the human rights organisation Amnesty International. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 p 2151]

CSO: 4700/142

IDENTITY OF VIEWS WITH INDIA NOTED AFTER PRESIDENTIAL TALKS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Sep 81 pp 1,2,8

[Article by "TARATRA" NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY: "India and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar: Perfect Identity of Views"]

[Text] After a three-day official visit to India, President Didier Ratsiraka left New Delhi, bound for Moscow; he was seen off at the New Delhi airport by President Neelan Sandjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Political observers all agree that this indicates the success of all the talks that the Malagasy head of state held with the Indian officials. On Thursday afternoon, President Didier Ratsiraka had a talk with Mrs Indira Gandhi. The topics were the present international situation, the Indian Ocean situation, and bilateral relations. On Thursday morning, the two presidents and their parties visited the Indian Institute for Agricultural Research; 2,500 students are studying in this center, which was established in 1935. The institute is the largest agricultural research establishment in India. The Malagasy head of state made a point of praising the efforts so far accomplished by the institute.

As in Libya and in Algeria, the Malagasy head of state and his party received the warmest welcome.

A joint communique was published on Friday in the Indian capital at the end of this visit: the gist of it is given here.

"At the invitation of the president of India, Neelan Sandjiva Reddy, the president of Madagascar, his excellency Didier Ratsiraka, who was accompanied by Mrs Celine Ratsiraka, made an official visit to India from 8 to 11 September 1981. The visit took place in a warm, friendly, cordial atmosphere. The Malagasy president thoroughly discussed international problems with the prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi: the two leaders also reviewed the bilateral relations between the two countries and discussed the ways and means by which these relations could be strengthened and consolidated even more in future. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, trust, and mutual understanding."

The president of the RDM /Democratic Republic of Madagascar/ and the Indian prime minister agreed that it is not possible to eliminate tension and confrontation in South Africa and to establish peace there unless the liberation of Namibia and the end of South Africa's illegal occupation are simultaneously achieved, as well as the dismantling of the apartheid structure. They reiterated their full support for the inalienable right of the Namibian people to peace and freedom, and their solidarity with the fight being waged by SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The Malagasy president and the Indian prime minister condemned any attempt by South Africa that might lead to subversion of the United Nations plan for Namibia, as set forth in the security council's resolution 435 in 1979. Mr Ratsiraka and Mrs Gandhi deplored the actions of certain states tending to strengthen the arrogant position of South Africa, which is continuing to defy international opinion. The RDM president and the Indian prime minister strongly condemn South Africa's recent acts of armed aggression against the Republic of Angola, and demand the immediate unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from Angolan territory. They noted with concern the acts of aggression, tending to destabilize the independent states of East Africa, that are being perpetrated by South Africa.

President Ratsiraka expressed his appreciation for the firm support given by India to liberation movements in East Africa.

The Sahara

With respect to the Sahara, both parties reaffirmed their support for the relevant resolutions of the OAU and the UNO on this question. Then the president of the RDM and the Indian prime minister expressed their deep anxiety concerning the growing military presence of the great powers in the Indian Ocean, despite the legitimate protests of the seaboard countries in the region. They noted with anxiety the expansion of the military base at Diego Garcia as well as any other manifestation of increased military presence on the part of the great powers.

They urgently appeal to those powers for gradual reduction until total elimination of their military presence in the Indian Ocean.

They reiterated their intention of redoubling their efforts to obtain the rapid implementation of the declaration making the Indian Ocean a peace zone for ever. To that end, Didier Ratsiraka and Indira Gandhi express their full support for having the United Nations conference held in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. In this respect, the Malagasy president repeated his proposal to hold a summit meeting of heads of state and government in Antananarive on the same concept of the Indian Ocean as a peace zone.

The prime minister of India recalled that the council of ministers of non-aligned countries held in New Delhi among other things favorably received in principle the president of Madagascar's suggestion. The two parties also

expressed their grave concern over the accumulation of sophisticated arms systems in countries neighboring on India, and found themselves in agreement that such a situation could destabilize the present equilibrium, set off an arms race, produce a contrary effect on the process of normalization of relations among the countries in the region and on the establishment of an atmosphere of trust among them.

The two parties noted with anxiety the present situation in South East Asia, and are convinced that it could have dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region, and in this context the situation in Afghanistan was analyzed with particular attention.

Afghanistan

The two parties called for urgent political solution of the problem, based on respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. India and Madagascar also express their deep concern about the Iraqi-Iranian conflict which is still going on and which is likely to give rise to grave repercussions on the peace and stability of the region; they appeal to both countries to resolve their differences in accordance with the principle set forth in the charter of the United Nations as well as by the non-aligned countries movement.

Noting with anxiety the deterioration of the situation in western Asia, India and Madagascar call for Israel's immediate withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including the city of Jerusalem. The two parties stressed that the Palestine question constitutes the very heart of the problem, and they asserted that if this question is not satisfactorily resolved, with the PLO participating in negotiations as legal partners, no lasting solution can be found. India and Madagascar reaffirm the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to a homeland and a sovereign state, and its right to be recognized and restored. The two parties denounce the continual action by Israel to modify the status of the holy city of Jerusalem, thus defying the United Nations security council's resolutions 476 and 478 in 1980.

South East Asia

The prime minister of India and the president of the RDM reviewed the present situation in South East Asia: they expressed their anxiety over the increased tension prevailing in the region. They gave their support to the solution adopted by the ministerial meeting of non-aligned countries that took place in New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981.

Mr Ratsiraka and Mrs Indira Gandhi expressed the hope that through constructive dialogue the countries in the region will succeed in finding a political solution to the region's problem, one assuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of all countries of that region. Concerning Korea, India and Madagascar expressed their hope that its peaceful reunification be achieved as soon as possible. The president of the RDM and the prime minister of India reaffirmed their faith in the principles and

objectives of non-alignment, and in the fact that non-alignment represents the hopes and aspirations of the majority of mankind, while becoming a dependable and positive force capable of assuring world peace.

They expressed the hope that through strict adherence to the principle of non-alignment and strengthening the common bonds uniting the non-aligned countries, the movement will continue to subscribe to a joint strategy and a consensus that would reflect the very essence of the spirit of non-alignment.

In this connection, the two parties noted with satisfaction the success of the meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the non-aligned countries which was held at the beginning of the year in New Delhi, and which coincided with the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the movement's first summit meeting. India and Madagascar reviewed the present situation of economic cooperation between the two countries; it was agreed that efforts will be made to strengthen this cooperation. The president of Madagascar recalled the proposals that he made in Havana in 1979 for the establishment of three fronts among non-aligned countries: the prime minister of India warmly welcomed this initiative, and recognized that all possible efforts must be made to augment the availability of resources for the benefit of developing countries. Both parties expressed their deep concern over the present impasse hindering multilateral economic negotiations. They noted that despite adoption by the General Assembly in 1980 of the new strategy for international development within the framework of the third decade of development, the international community has not been able to agree upon the overall negotiations leading to implementation of the strategy; in addition, it has not succeeded in focussing its attention on the problems of capital importance, such as the hunger problem, energy, internal energy sources for developing countries, and that of financial transfer, which require immediate attention. They agreed that developing countries must make every possible effort at every level to break the present deadlock by generating the necessary political will.

Caracas Program

India and Madagascar welcomed with satisfaction the Caracas program for economic cooperation in the developing countries, and stressed the importance of its rapid implementation.

They expressed the hope that concrete negotiations will be made concerning cooperation in the financial field for development, in accordance with the recommendations made in resolution No. 7 of the 6th Summit Conference on guidelines on the policy adopted for strengthening of collective self-management among non-aligned countries.

President Ratsiraka made a point of indicating to the president of India, and to the government and people of India, his deep appreciation of the warm hospitality afforded him and his delegation during their visit to India.

The president of Madagascar presented invitations to the president and the prime minister of India to make an official visit to Madagascar. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

In Moscow

In Moscow, the wife of the Malagasy head of state, Mrs Celine Ratsiraka, accompanied by Supreme Council of the Revolution member Jaotombo Ferdinand and minister Gisele Rabesahala, visited the permanent exhibition of the achievements of the USSR, last Saturday.

The visitors had an opportunity to admire and become acquainted with the grandiose tasks achieved by the Soviet people from the time of Lenin to the present day.

12149

CSO: 4719/51

MADAGASCAR

MONJA JAONA SPEAKS TO PUBLIC MEETING IN CAPITAL

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Sep 61 pp 1,2

[Text] The first real public meeting of CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council member] Monja Jaona, national president of MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar] KA MIVIOMBIO [expansions unknown], with the population of Tananarive took place on Saturday afternoon. The meeting occurred in the covered stadium of Mahamasina, and was connected with the regional seminar of MONIMA militants of the Antananarivo Faritany [administrative district of Tananarive], which ended yesterday.

He was accompanied on this occasion by this party's Political Bureau and Regional Committee members.

As usual, it was Dr Randranto, national vice president of the party, who was in charge of the demonstration.

This was an opportunity for President Monja Jaona to reexplain to the public of Tananarive the reason for, and the objective of, his party's withdrawal from the Front [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution]. "As we had a talk with the public of Tananarive just before our departure from the Front, we owe it to ourselves to renew contacts and explain our return to it."

After this explanation, President Monja Jaona gave frank replies to the various questions asked by the Tananarivians.

In his responses, the national president of MONIMA gave a report on the results of the visits that he has made to plants, in Toliara, Antsiranana, as well as in Mahajanga and Antananarivo, in which he denounces all the shortcomings that need to be remedied, while at the same time presenting his party's suggestions for the nation's economic recovery. Such as the regrouping of the oppressed popular forces to fight against all the injustices.

As concerns the powers he has reportedly been granted to control food supply,

President Monja Jaona made it very clear that "these powers have not yet come to him, but he is already beginning to foresee the events."

On censure, he reiterated what he had already said to the press recently at the SOLIMOTEL [Malagasy Hotel 7]: "MONIMA insists upon the freedom of the press, but also insists that journalists who indulge in lies be subject to legal action."

12149

CSO: L719/49

MONIMA SEMINAR ON RENEWED TIES TO FNDR

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Sep 81 pp 1,2,3

[Text] The regional seminar of MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar] KA MIVIOMBIO [expansions unknown] militants in the Antananarivo Faritany [administrative district of Tananarive] was officially opened yesterday morning by the dean of the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], Monja Jaona, national president of this revolutionary organization recently reintegrated into the Front [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution].

In his opening speech, President Monja Jaona rejoiced in this first contact with the Antananarivian public since the big meeting in Ambohitato in 1977, during which he had explained the withdrawal of his party from the Front ("so as not to become the accomplice of certain dishonest high officials"), and the intention behind the withdrawal ("to make the leaders do some thinking").

After 4 years' absence, MONIMA has returned to the Front because of the nation's situation, which is daily growing worse: standard of living of the population down to the strict minimum, insecurity, famine, corruption, black market....

MONIMA's return to the Front means "continuation of the fight it has always waged along very clear lines: national recovery to liberate the oppressed masses so that they can work for the revolution."

It is true that the nation's economic situation is due to the crisis of capitalism, since the latter has led to a fall in the prices of our export goods and a rise in the prices of imported goods. But that is not the only thing: "the structure implanted since 1973, creating a new class (the bureaucratic middle class) which is oppressive, for it seeks only to amass wealth for itself, and as fast as possible, too, is also one of the reasons behind our present economic difficulties," MONIMA's chief specified.

President Monja Jaona then asserted that MONIMA's principle had never changed: a state run by the urban and rural proletarian class.

But he added that to do this, the masses of the people must control what takes place in every domain.

And CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Councillor] Monja Jaona quoted an example demonstrating the lack of such control during his stay in Antsiranana; he noted that out of the 1980 campaign sugar production quota, there is still a stock of 2,350 tons left in Namakia. Why has this quantity not been distributed, in Tananarive, for example?

"Which shows that our present problems are due to disorganization, the lack of a work program, and inadequacy of control by the people."

The latter cannot be achieved if there is no ideological training. This is the explanation for the three-day seminar.

Earlier, the president of the faritany's MONIMA federation, Tovonary Rabetsitota, explained the purpose of the seminar: to see how to regroup and organize the oppressed working-class forces so that they will be able to liberate themselves, that is to say, how to mobilize urban proletarians, peasants, the unemployed, and progressive intellectuals to liberate the oppressed masses.

Mr Rabetsitota made a point of stressing the importance of this seminar, which is being held in the capital: "it proves that MONIMA does indeed exist in this faritany, that MONIMA is working for the unity of the oppressed masses in the whole island, that MONIMA is not a party of the South, but of Madagascar as a whole, that President Monja Jaona is the father of all the Malagasy..."

He then presented an assessment, a rather gloomy one, of the faritany's socio-economic situation, in the urban environment as well as in the rural world.

For his part, faritany president Jonah Rakotoarivelo asserted that "his faritany cordially welcomes all those who want to work to liberate the oppressed people and lead it toward the light."

He concluded by wishing every success to the seminar and with the hope that in their deliberations, the MONIMA militants will think only of the interest of the popular masses and of the nation.

The representatives of the AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], Arsene Ratsifehera, of AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution], Albert Zakariasy, of MFM [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime], Mr Ramonja, and of UDECMA [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union], Mrs Pierrette Ratsarazafy, also spoke on this occasion to greet and congratulate MONIMA on its re-entry into the Front, to pay homage to the constant patriot that President Monja Jaona is, and to reaffirm that the revolution

needs all militant forces to work in concert for its triumph.

After the official opening ceremony of the Antananarivo faritany MONIMA regional seminar, CSR Monja Jaona, accompanied by faritany officials, visited companies and plants to see where our staple product supply difficulties really originate.

12149

CSO: 4719/49

TECHNICAL DETAILS OF NOVIB PROJECT DESCRIBED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 15 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpts] A few more words might be said about the weekend's event in Antananarivo: the official opening of the Fowl and Swine Breeding and Feed Center of Ambohitrinindrana Antananarivo-Avaradrano and the Dutch Government, presided over by Minister of Interior Ampy Portos, head of the decentralized collectives and acting minister of foreign affairs.

The following figures pertain to the fivondronana [village] of Tana-Avaradrano: area, 529 square kilometers; number of inhabitants, 124,103 (on 31 December 1980); number of families, 11,600; number of firaisampokontany [canton associations], 22; number of fokontany [basic units of economic, political and administrative organization], 204.

In order to promote its economic and social development, the people's council of this fivondronampokontany [union of village associations] has bet heavily on agriculture and more particularly, livestock raising. In August 1978, it decided to set up a swine and fowl breeding center.

In order to carry out the project, the people's council devoted a very large share of its financial and human resources to secondary investments that crisscross this fivondronampokontany. Out of the 30 million granted by the central government, 11 million were devoted to livestock raising. All credits granted by the MDRRA [Ministry of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform], amounting to 4.3 million Malagasy francs, were reserved for the development of fowl raising. The human investment required of the decentralized collectives amounts to over 11 million Malagasy francs. For the establishment of a large center, the basic infrastructure that would supply the subcenters, the Dutch Government (through NOVIB [Dutch Organization for International Cooperation to Development]) offered its aid for project financing. The fivondronampokontany put together its application for foreign aid, which it sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 31 August 1978.

It should be mentioned that: The fivondronampokontany has the advantage and privilege of having Radio Neederland established within its territory. The fivondronampokontany project corresponds to the NOVIB objectives within the framework of its activities of aiding less developed countries. This fivondronampokontany also fits into the objectives of the Malagasy National Plan.

In Africa, 26 organizations scattered throughout 17 countries are being financed by NOVIB.

With respect to Madagascar, NOVIB provides financing, in the form of a gift, for the construction and first year's operation of the Fowl and Swine Breeding and Feed Center of the Antananarivo-Avaradrano fivondronampokontany.

NOVIB was represented at the official opening of the Fowl and Swine Breeding and Feed Center by the organization's Secretary General Theunis.

Malagasy participation in the project amounts to 27.4 million Malagasy francs from the Revolutionary Government, the National Economic Development Fund, the Ministry of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform and the local decentralized collectives. Through NOVIB, the Dutch Government contributed 85.6 million Malagasy francs, making a total of 113 million Malagasy francs.

The Antananarivo-Avaradrano center is the first project financed by NOVIB in Madagascar. It has opened the way to close and fruitful cooperation between the Dutch Government and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Other similar projects aimed at the regional development of other decentralized collectives and the expansion of this center will consolidate the cooperation between the two countries.

11,464
CSO: 4719/61

BRIEFS

MONJA JAONA VISIT TO TOAMASINA--Toamasina--Monja Jaona, head of the Supreme Council of the Revolution (CSR), met yesterday with the people of Toamasina and visited several large enterprises in the faritany [higher administrative unit], including the Autonomous Port. During his visit to the enterprise under Carnaud (metal packing manufacturer), the head of the CSR learned that 198 workers are employed there. The plant supplies packing materials to SOLIMA [Malagasy Petroleum Company], paint manufacturers, food industries, and so on. The factory produces some 80,000 barrels, 800,000 cans and several types of packaging, for a turnover of some 30 million francs a year. SOLIMA plans to produce asphalt and could order over 100,000 drums next year. However, the plant is experiencing difficulties because of the lack of raw materials, shipping or transport problems and the cancellation of orders by customers. The administrator of the company explained that Carnaud cannot help its Toamasina subsidiary because of the international situation. Monja Jaona then promised to pass this report on to the chief of state. He then met with plant employees to learn about their problems. The workers complained of their inadequate benefits. The problem of supplies was brought up and Monja Jaona proposed that quotas be reserved for enterprises so that workers would not waste their time lining up for their daily needs. He then emphasized the important role played by the workers in the revolution. "It is true that production is still inadequate, but everyone must be aware of what we have. This will enable us to realize our deficiencies and the efforts that must be made to avoid them in the future. (ANTA) [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Sep 81 p 1] 11,464

MAJUNGA TRANSPORT FACILITIES--Jean de Dieu Randriantanany, member of the Supreme Council of the Revolution (CSR), has inspected supplies and learned about transport conditions in Mahajanga. Yesterday, he observed progress on construction of the Avotra ferry, which will connect Mahajanga with its western part. Work is being done by the Malagasy Coastal Traffic Company. "We have come to learn what problems might arise," Randriantanany told the builders, who assured him that the ferry should be ready in 3 months at the earliest, because of the lack of necessary materials. Randriantanany reminded builders, technicians and elected officials of the need for frank cooperation and constructive dialog. "We must also think about using materials that we might find here instead of immediately thinking about importing foreign raw materials," he added. Randriantanany then met with supply officials and learned that 300 tons of soap were recently unloaded in Mahajanga. He also noted that rice collection was clearly under that of last year during the

same period, whether it be SINPA [National Agricultural Products Company] or FIFABI [expansion unknown]. "Many peasants do not want to sell their rice to these government enterprises, which will again have an effect on supplies. Rice sold to intermediaries is sold at clearly higher prices and officials therefore urge producers not to let themselves be taken in by those who take advantage of their work and the hunger of consumers, thereby causing an economic crisis throughout the country." (ANTA) [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Sep 81 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4719/61

NRM TERRITORY, TACTICS, S. AFRICAN CONNECTION DEFINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 11

[Article by Paul Fauvet]

[Excerpts]

ON August 27 three women staggered into the small town of Machaze in Mozambique's central province of Manica.

Blood was still trickling down their faces, over their breasts, and staining the capulanas wrapped round their waists. And it seeped through the strips of linen they had tied round their heads in attempts to staunch the flow from the gashes where their ears had once been.

This horrific mutilation was carried out by members of the self-styled Mozambique Resistance Movement. It is part of a systematic campaign of intimidation against the peasantry in the southern part of Manica province.

In July, the Mozambican army launched an offensive in Manica, and cleared the MRM out of the area around Machaze.

The fighting in Mozambique's central provinces is an inheritance from the Zimbabwe war. The MRM was set up by the Rhodesian Special Branch, and was responsible for numerous acts of sabotage and terrorism inside central Mozambique on behalf of the Smith regime.

DESTROYED

While the Smith regime was still in power, the MRM established itself strongly in southern

Manica, close to the Zimbabwe border. Over the past two years the Mozambique army has gradually been clearing areas of its influence. In June 1980, the main MRM base, in the remote Sitatonga Mountains, was destroyed. Earlier this year the MRM was cleaned out of the district of Sassundenga.

This left the MRM with strongholds in Mossurize, the southernmost district of Manica. Mossurize covers a very large area — it is slightly bigger than Swaziland — with a sparse and scattered population, few roads and lots of mountains.

But gradually the MRM presence in the district has been whittled down. Northern and central Mossurize are now quiet, and the centre of the fighting is in southern Mossurize.

Machaze is some 90 km from the Zimbabwe border, and about 50 km north of the Save River. It was chosen as the starting point for the latest army offensive largely because of its permanent supply of clean water. In an area where water is in short supply,

this makes it very attractive. Security plus water is the secret of Machaze's remarkable expansion in population.

The MRM had never actually controlled Machaze — but they had raided the centre of the town and they had effectively besieged it.

The South African connection with the MRM is now well-established. Prisoners taken at Sitatonga testified to the arrival of crates of weapons which bore English and Afrikaans markings.

Bismarome Filipe, a 19-year-old MRM member captured by the army in the current offensive, told the Press that he had received military training from South African and Portuguese instructors.

MRM leader Afonso Dhlakama seems to spend much of his time commuting by helicopter between South Africa and Mossurize.

South African aircraft regularly overfly Mozambican airspace — sometimes on reconnaissance flights, and sometimes to drop supplies. The Ministry of Defence has counted 40 such violations

but the figure is much higher, since it is quite likely that only a small proportion are detected.

The planes involved have included light aircraft, helicopters, fighter-bombers, and Nord-Atlas transport planes. The latter are used to carry equipment for the MRM into Mossurize.

Regions regularly overflowed include areas of Maputo province in the far south, and the northern parts of Gaza province. The latter are areas through which overland infiltration routes could be established.

OFFENSIVE

To make their connection with South Africa easier, the MRM has been filtering hands southwards, and now has men operating in the northern parts of both Gaza and Inhambane provinces, though the "hottest" area remains Mossurize.

As long as South Africa remains a secure base for counter-revolutionary activity, it will be difficult to get rid of the MRM al-

together. But vigorous action by the army can drastically reduce the scope of MRM raids and influence.

In the current offensive great stress is being laid on close collaboration between the army and the local population. Indeed, the army relies on information given by the local people for its knowledge of the movements of MRM bands. And as more areas of Mossurize are brought under control, so the army brings the necessary goods to improve the people's lives — particularly new pumps to alleviate the problems of water supply.

While the MRM tries to persuade the people under its control that their throats will be slit by the army if they go to Machase, the army in fact, follows a policy of clemency. Leaflets are distributed urging members of the MRM to give themselves up, and making the assurance that no harm will come to anyone who surrenders voluntarily. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/148

JOINT PUBLISHING FIRM ESTABLISHED WITH PORTUGAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Oct 81 p 12

[Excerpts] The National Book and Record Institute (INLD of Mozambique) signed an agreement on Saturday with the Portuguese firm "Ulmeiro" to establish a joint enterprise for the publication of books in Mozambique.

The agreement was signed by the INLD director, Joao Correia and by Santos Garcia, one of the administrators of the "Ulmeiro."

This firm will use the installations and equipment of the INLD. The "Ulmeiro" will provide technology, raw materials and additional equipment. The Portuguese publishing house will send to Maputo a team of experts to provide professional training for Mozambicans in Maputo and in Portugal.

The new firm will publish books for the local market, but the bulk of its production is intended for export. Books will be published for markets in Portugal, Angola and other Portuguese-speaking countries, and most of them will be in the education and children's literature fields.

The firm may also publish books in other languages, as, for instance, in Arabic, because of existing agreements between the "Ulmeiro" and Iraq.

The establishment of the mixed INLD-Ulmeiro company is part of an agreement for technical assistance financed through a line of credit opened between the Bank of Portugal and the Bank of Mozambique.

The cooperation between the INLD and the "Ulmeiro" firm may soon be increased through a project for the publication of an English-language magazine dealing mainly with the problems of Southern Africa. This project also involves Zimbabwe.

As a result of the experience to be acquired from cooperation with the "Ulmeiro" firm, the INLD may establish similar agreements with other foreign publishing firms in the near future.

CSO: 4742/41

MACHEL STRESSES SNASP MUST USE DEMOCRATIC METHODS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts] "Our security services defend peace. They are not secret services, and that is why they have acquired prestige both nationally and internationally," the president of the FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique said yesterday at a ceremony celebrating the sixth anniversary of the foundation of the SNASP [National People's Security Service].

Minister of Security Jacinto Veloso, accompanied by some SNASP cadres and eight members of the vigilance groups, presented a message to Marshal Samora Machel.

In this message, the militants of the Ministry of Security gave their word of honor as communists to each launch a campaign for the observance of socialist legality at all levels.

The deterioration of world peace and security because of the escalation in international imperialism, felt in our region through the minority regime in South Africa, is one of the subjects of this message.

"We find our strength in the people and that is why the people must be respected, defended and cherished. That is why we cannot tolerate among us individuals who reject the most elementary principles for which our people have always fought," the message adds.

The chief of state pointed to the victories achieved by the SNASP as a result of its identification with the people. "The people see the security services as an entity at their own service and also as their own task; that is why we were able to dismantle the most sophisticated network with cadres well trained against criminality and corruption. Our work methods must be democratic, we must ceaselessly foster pride in every citizen without regard to his religion."

CSO: 4742/41

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE TECHNICIANS--Vietnamese technicians will soon arrive in Mozambique, adding to the number of their countrymen already working in our country in the field of education. A protocol to this effect was signed yesterday between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in accordance with which Vietnamese specialists will come to Mozambique to work in various social and economic fields. The protocol was signed by Marcelo Abilio Rocha de Andrade, national director of planning and by Vietnamese Ambassador Nguweu Ngoc Vu. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 81 p 1]

OJM P. ITICAL-IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING--An inter-provincial course is being given in the capital by the Organization of Mozambican Youth (OJM) to train the persons in charge of the organization, mobilization and voluntary work departments in the politico-ideological field. The course will last 15 days and is being attended by officials from the above departments from the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane. Participants in the course also include district secretaries of this organization from the province of Maputo and some representatives of a number of primary and secondary schools in the capital. The course is being conducted by monitors from the FDJ, the GDR youth organization, and includes subjects such as Marxism-Leninism and the history of the FRELIMO and of Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 p 3]

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT LOSSES--Direct economic losses resulting from traffic accidents during 1980 amounted to a total of 69 million meticals. During that year, a total of 2,401 accidents were registered in the country, resulting in 585 deaths and 3,240 injuries. According to a study prepared by the commission of prevention of traffic accidents appointed by the party's department of ideological affairs, the causes of the accidents were of a purely physical or human nature. The former were related to road conditions, equipment and atmospheric conditions. The latter involve road usage by both drivers and pedestrians. According to this study, there were 313 deaths from traffic accidents in 1979, while in 1980, deaths rose to 585. The number of injuries, which had been 2,581 in 1979, rose by 659 in 1980, to a total of 3,240. As for the number of accidents, the 1979 total was 2,094 compared with 2,410 in 1980. Most of the accidents occurred in Maputo, followed by Beira and Nampula. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 81 p 10]

BREAD QUALITY TO IMPROVE--Beira--Through the opening of a new oven, purchased in France by the "Tabuense" bakery of this city, which can produce 7,000 loaves of bread per hour, the quality of the bread available locally will improve noticeably. According to information obtained from the manager of this bakery, existing stocks of wheat will permit normal production of bread for the next few months. During the initial period of operation of the new oven, a French technician will provide technical assistance. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 p 3]

BRITISH CORN DONATION--The British Government has offered 5,000 tons of corn to the People's Republic of Mozambique. This donation was purchased with the assistance of the FAO and is taking place within the framework of Great Britain's program for food assistance in 1981. It is aimed at alleviating the shortage of cereals resulting from the drought and the floods that have affected our territory. The corn is from Zimbabwe and will soon begin to arrive in Mozambique to be put on sale on the domestic market. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 p 12]

CSO: 4742/41

NIGERIA

GOVERNORS ANNOUNCE NEW PAPER, NOTE COUNTRY'S PRESS NEEDS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 29 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Chris Nwokedi: "Fire for Fire"]

[Text] The Kano State Governor, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi has urged the new National newspaper--the "Satellite"--to fight against corruption and oppression in order to ensure peace, progress and stability of the nation.

Alhaji Abubakar Rimi was speaking in Enugu at the weekend while launching the N6 million Jupiter Press Limited, printers and publishers of the Satellite Group of Newspapers.

He described the Satellite as a newspaper that could and should return fire for fire and stressed the view that the birth of the Satellite was timely, especially now when a section of the Nigerian press had the belief that they could deliberately suppress or hide the truth.

Alhaji Abubakar regretted that some media like the NTA, the FRCN and the New Nigeria had been politicised and urged the Satellite to be fearless and fair and as well help in maintaining the rule of law.

He emphasised that a good newspaper would always criticise the government, group or individuals objectively and would also ensure balance in its news items.

Alhaji Abubakar expressed the hope that the Satellite would live up to expectations and observed that the management and staff of the establishment are made up of progressive elements that could enhance progress in the practice of journalism.

He commended all that contributed to the successful take-off of the paper and promised his government's patronage to the group.

He later asked that some correspondents of the new paper be posted to cover events in his state.

In his own remarks on the occasion, the Anambra State Governor, Chief Jim Nwobodo expressed the hope, expectation and wish of all that the Satellite would excel in its primary roles and functions which he enumerated as to inform and educate, to guide and protect, to interpret and balance and to entertain and not to abuse.

He said that Anambra State needed a virile press, capable of holding its own anywhere adding that it is his prayer that the Satellite would strive to lead the way, in the new brand of dedicated journalism meant to uplift the spirit of our downtrodden people and so give them a sense of belonging.

The governor further expressed the hope that the Jupiter Press Limited would live up to the highest ideals of journalism, face squarely the challenges, whether overt or covert, naked or subtle which he said the paper would have to deal with.

Chief Nwobodo emphasised that the Satellite was not established to abuse, to indict, to pour invectives and venom on human beings but to maintain fairplay as well as ensuring objectivity and honesty of information.

He also made it clear that the paper would not

engage in protracted confrontation with constituted authority or deliberate falsehood and declared: "We are aware that the press enjoys unbridled sway and unfettered freedom in developed countries, but we are also aware that the practitioners and actors in the news media in those places, have amply demonstrated unqualified responsibility and left nobody in doubt that they exercise their freedom with objectivity, impartiality and restraint."

Chief Nwobodo pointed out that in an egalitarian society, a good newspaper should strive to help the government arrive peacefully, at the port of a contended society, not as an adversary but as a partner in social construction and in social progress.

He explained that such goal would be achieved only when a newspaper could be true to itself and adhered strictly to the norms of journalistic

ethics.

Earlier in an address, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jupiter Printing and Publishing Company, Mr John Nwobodo had said that the newspaper was established following the need for a standard international newspaper in the country which would educate the public on the growing need and complexity of the social, political and economic life of the country.

The launching ceremony was attended by eminent personalities from all parts of the Federation including the Plateau State Governor, Mr Solomon Lar, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, legislators from the national and state Houses of Assemblies, commissioners and top government and party officials.

The occasion featured traditional dances from all parts of the State.

HOPE FOR SUCCESS OF HARVESTING CAMPAIGN EXPRESSED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Abdallah Faye]

[Text] If rain continues to fall steadily until the beginning of the month of October, the hopes aroused at the beginning of this agricultural season will certainly not be disappointed.

By 30 August, in fact, nearly all the crops looked satisfactory and pointed to a good harvest.

Except for the rain, obviously the most essential factor, the success of the 1981-1982 agricultural season mainly depends on basic preparation. Because of the poor performance of last year and the disastrous results stemming from the upset of marketing circuits (many merchants passing themselves off as big producers), the government learned the necessary lessons and took the required measures.

Return to the Country

Among these measures was an increase in the price to the producer to discourage any speculation and debt relief for the rural world in order to motivate peasants and restore their faith in the future.

These two measures produced the desired results because one could note great enthusiasm in the work of clearing the land, which said a great deal about intentions, and a return to the land justified by the increase in the price to the producer.

It must be added that in order to contribute effectively to the success of this season, the departments concerned took every possible measure to make the elements of production available within the framework of an agricultural program "imposed by the circumstances."

This program essentially consisted of supplying seed, fertilizer and fungicides.

Concerning seed, the amount was slightly over 120,000 tons (good quality peanuts), despite the mediocre results of the previous harvest.

In his report, the minister of rural development emphasized this last point, explaining that despite the fact that a large share of the capital comes from the blocked cooperatives, the seed is good, for it was based on the criterion of quality that the blocking of the cooperatives was done. A counter-valuation "in keeping with the provisions of the financing agreement on reconstitution of the seed capital was done by the Central Economic Cooperation Fund (CCCE) and confirmed this state of affairs because nearly 97 percent of the seed capital was accepted within the framework of the CCCE loan, following an analysis secco by secco [presumably cooperative counter-valuation]."

The problem was not so much the seed as it was the crop value, because a larger quantity of unshelled peanuts was needed to plant a hectare. The distribution of seed, which began early in May and was nearly finished by the end of June, totaled 122,394.431 tons. The share of the large producers was 942 tons, "distributed according to the provisions of a precise contract linking them with SONAR [National Oil Works Supply Company] and requiring them to market their next harvest through the cooperatives."

With respect to eating peanuts, nearly all the production collected was used to build up the seed capital and ensure the next operation. This capital of 1,326.780 tons was distributed to the peasants without major difficulty and on time.

Weakness

Concerning the other seed, the offers made to the people were weak because of the low quantities of seed and the near absence of financing. However, special mention should be made of rice. Nevertheless, SOMIVAC [National Company for the Development of Casamance], unlike SAED [expansion unknown], which was able to meet its needs from local production, imported some 200 tons of rice seed from Gambia.

There was no problem for cotton because essential needs were met in the required time.

Concerning fertilizer, only 50,000 tons were made available to the peasants because of the general financial situation and the indebtedness of the rural world. This limited program does not meet real needs, which explains the people's wish to see it expanded.

However, the fertilizer, begun late, could be spread in time except for urea, which will not be able to be used up this year because of various difficulties. By 1 July, SONAR had distributed 32,553 tons.

Good Rainfall

Since 24 June, nearly all areas have received rain, except for the north, making it possible to begin planting for types that have to be planted in moist ground and the consolidation of plants from dry planting and from the former, in moist ground.

A few areas in the Departments of Louga (Mbedienne), Kebemer (Darou Mousty), the river region (Podor, Dagana) and part of the Diakhao district could not be planted because of the absence or lack of precipitation.

However, with the rain that fell between 14 and 26 July, all these areas were seeded before the end of that month, except for Casamance, Fatick and Louga. This had not occurred for years. The development of the crops was entirely satisfactory.

This year, industrial peanuts had early planting because of the early beginning and intensity of rainfall. By mid July, nearly 90 percent of the areas had been planted and 90 percent of the fields in peanuts have been plowed at least three times.

There was nothing in particular to point out about peanuts, which developed in an entirely satisfactory manner. It should be indicated that after the early surveys, nearly 1 million hectares had been planted in peanuts and every region was able to achieve its crop objectives.

While eating peanuts follow the same trend as industrial peanuts, the same is not true of cotton, whose objectives were not completely attained. The reasons are not yet known. With planting plans totaling 46,000 hectares and harvesting estimates amounting to 40,000 hectares, only 33,185 hectares had actually been planted by 25 July, when peasants halted planting on their own. However, the surveys are correct and the maintenance and fertilizer spreading programs are continuing normally.

Millet and sorghum are going well, with 90 percent of the areas devoted to them made up of souna. Here again, progress is satisfactory, except in the north, where there is a very marked lack of nitrogen fertilizer for millet and sorghum.

Corn programs were limited because of insufficient seed and the absence of any precise system. Seeding involved a smaller area than last year. Only 47,000 hectares were devoted to it, much of this in Sine-Saloum, where 70 percent of the projects are.

Finally, other crops such as niebe, manioc and tobacco are progressing normally, despite some problems with parasites.

11,464
CSO: 4719/60

BRIEFS

MINISTER'S TOUR ABROAD--Minister of Commerce Falilou Kane began a foreign tour yesterday that will take him to Finland, Sweden, Algeria, Iraq and Thailand. In northern Europe, Kane is responding to the invitation of two Nordic governments, but in Algeria, he will head our country's delegation to the 5-7 October meeting of the Senegalese-Algerian joint commission. In Iraq from 12 to 19 October, he will preside over the Senegalese Days at the Baghdad fair, before making an official visit to Thailand from 20 to 22 October. The minister of commerce's trip fits into the framework of the policy of diversifying and intensifying our trade. It is also aimed at increasing our traditional and nontraditional exports, mainly phosphates, peanuts and by-products, products from the sea and fruits and vegetables. For his visit to Finland and Sweden, Kane will be accompanied by a large delegation, mainly made up of department heads from his ministry, officials from the Taiba Phosphate Company, the industrial free zone, SONACOS [National Company for the Marketing of Seeds], SAFCOP [African Ocean Products Marketing Company], and economic experts from the fruit and vegetables sector. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24 Sep 81 p 3] 11,464

CSO: 4719/60

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

PATROL BOAT FROM USSR--Victoria, 17 Oct (AFP)--A brand-new patrol boat was handed over to the Seychelles today as a gift from the Soviet Union. The vessel was accepted by Defence Minister Oglivy Berlouis who said it would be added to the fleet patrolling the country's exclusive economic zone against foreign poachers. The Seychelles' navy already possesses patrol boats acquired from Britain and France. [Text] [NC171535 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 17 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/144

DLAMINI CRITICIZES PEOPLE FOR ADOPTING FOREIGN CULTURE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE MINISTER for Justice, Mr. Polycarp Dlamini, yesterday strongly criticised the Swazi people for what he called indiscriminate adoption of foreign culture.

The Minister was speaking at the official opening of Entfonjeni Primary School in the northern part of the country where he represented King Sobhuza II.

He told a colourful gathering comprising both students from various schools in that area as well as parents that the Swazis had blindly adopted cultures of other nations even to detriment of their own.

He strongly rejected what he called the belief being held by some Swazis that to be educated was to speak English or take Western liquor as against Swazi traditional beer as many educated Swazis did today.

The Minister also condemned certain

foreigners who he said came to this country and then imposed their own cultures upon the Swazis - such as those concerning marriages.

He said when these foreigners came here they imposed marriage by Western rites as against marriage by Swazi law and custom.

The Minister attacked Western marriage for what he called the problems associated with it such as divorce and the sole rights given to the woman over her husband's estate after his death.

He commended Swazi custom in that in the event of some misunderstanding between a man and his wife, family members of the couple are called upon to look into the matter with a view to finding an amicable solution.

If the Swazis decide to do away with Swazi marriage, he recommended that the lobola custom which is part

of this customary marriage should also be done away with.

For the first time, the Minister disclosed to the public that eight people were recently hanged in the Mbabane Central Prison for ritual murder cases they had been found guilty of.

The Minister who criticised ritual murder in this country stated that he was informing the public about the hangings as a warning, as rumours were rife that many people who have committed this offence were never hanged in this country.

Murder for ritual purposes, he said was a new phenomenon in Swaziland and he recalled that Swazi muti men never ever came near a dead person, let alone touch it with their own hands. The muti men believed that coming into contact with a dead person would render their medicine powerless, he said.

ARMY, POLICE, PRISON FORCES IN SHOW OF UNITY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Pat Nxumalo]

[Text]

KING SOBHUZA'S concern at the rift between the army and the police during the past few years seems to be yielding the desired results.

This was indicated during the district diamond jubilee celebrations held at Entfonjeni near Piggs Peak when the bands of the Kingdom's three disciplined forces - the army, police and prison services entered the arena together to play the national anthem under the baton of one conductor.

Relations between the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force and the Royal Swaziland Police in particular have been sour ever since the establishment of the army about eight years ago.

King Sobhuza has condemned the rift between the two forces and made a strong plea for the creation of a climate of mutual understanding between them.

Saturday's public joint appearance by the three forces was hailed by the public. Members of the disciplined forces later told the Times they were looking forward to the strengthening of their relationships.

One senior Police Officer had high praise for Prince Gabheni, Minister for Home Affairs for what he called the practical role he has played in bringing the three groups together.

Confirming that he had a hand in the present mutual understanding between the three forces, Prince Gabheni said he had been highly impressed by joint performances by Britain's disciplined forces which he witnessed during Prince Charles's wedding.

This, he said, impressed him so much that on his return during preparations for King Sobhuza's Diamond Jubilee celebrations he raised this idea, and with the help of

British Army Officer who was then in the country to train the army band, his idea was successfully implemented.

The British Army officer, Captain Roger Tomlinson who helped bring together the three bands, has since returned to Britain.

The three bands are reported to have given one joint performance before the King at Embo State House. They also appeared jointly during the fireworks displays at Lobamba.

Later at a garden party at Entfonjeni on Saturday they played music in turn, and are expected to stage more joint performances during the district celebrations.

The unity obviously has the support of most senior officers in all the three forces.

A senior army officer interviewed by the Times on Saturday was in full support of the unity, particularly after the King's

remarks about the friction between the army and the police.

The army officer blamed the friction on senior officers of the two forces. Praising Prince Gabheni for helping bring the three together, a senior police officer stated: "Whoever will dare try to break this unity will have to be carefully watched and exposed."

Prince Gabheni is a member of the Defence Council, though his Ministry has nothing to do with the three disciplined forces.

Several thousand people turned up for Saturday's celebrations but King Sobhuza was absent though he was according to the programme scheduled to address the gathering.

School children in the district had a field day as performances by them dominated the programme.

The next district celebrations this weekend will be held at Siteki in the Lubombo district.

ECONOMIC FUTURE BLEAK, SAYS LECTURER

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

AN ECONOMIST at the University College of Swaziland has painted a bleak picture of the economy of Swaziland whose growth in total and sectoral production he said has been slowing down since independence.

Dr. M.S. Matsebula, head of the Economics Department at the university, who was giving a lecture on the fiscal effects on production, employment and migration in Swaziland at the Kwaluseni Campus this week stated that while growth in production has been slowing down, growth in population has been accelerating.

The net result, he says has been a slow-down in the growth of per capita incomes. The situation, he stated is worse on Swazi nation land where average standards of living have been declining over 1974 to 1978.

"Latest estimates also indicate that average standards of living are falling for Swaziland as a whole," said Dr. Matsebula who, also stated that the slow-down in the growth of production since independence is coupled with rising urban unemployment.

Associated with the slow-down in production growth and rising urban unemployment, he said is rising migration. The picture painted by presently available figures, Dr. Matsebula stated: "is that all is not well with the Swaziland economy."

He noted that it was now widely recognised that the public sector could be instrumental in improving the situation.

Dr. Matsebula listed a number of what he called appropriate fiscal options which should be followed if government is to encourage an increase in agricultural production plus an increase in the urban employment rate.

These include reducing the rate of public consumption out of public revenues; which he said meant reducing the proportion of public revenues allocated to the recurrent account of the public budget.

However he pointed out that reducing the rate of public consumption need not entail the reduction of public services, but that it could be achieved through a reduction in the waste of public resources and an increase in the productivity of civil servants.

"The recently gazetted guidelines for the use of public vehicles is a welcome thing as it is designed to reduce public waste without reducing the delivery of public services," he stated.

He also suggested raising the average effective tax rate on urban wage income or urban rental income. This, he explained need not entail raising the nominal tax rates in the income tax legislation.

"It can be achieved via an increase in the efficiency of tax-officers so that tax actually collected equals tax payable. It can also be achieved via a removal of some of the deductions whose existence can be questioned on equity and efficiency considerations, he stated.

Another suggestion is raising the

average effective net indirect tax rate or urban wage subsidy.

The wage subsidy, according to Dr. Matsebula, has the effect of lowering the wage paid by the employer without lowering the wage received by the worker.

"Faced with a lower effective wage, the employer will be able to increase the number of workers taken on. This will result in higher production, higher tax resources flowing into government coffers, and higher public spending which generates further production in agriculture and non-agricultures, and so on," he said.

He also pointed out that the wage-subsidy need not entail the disbursement of actual cash by the Treasury, but can be granted by adjusting tax payable by employers.

"Finally, it is important to note that this wage-subsidy should be applicable to all employers in the urban sector; not just a few in selected industries," said Dr. Matsebula.

He also observed that it would seem that minimum wages in the urban sector can be raised without adverse effects on agricultural production and the urban employment rate, provided the urban wage subsidy is raised.

IMPORTATION OF S.A. VEGETABLES, FRUITS STILL BANNED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

PEOPLE reading the latest Government Gazette may be attracted by a notice concerning the importation of plants into Swaziland and get the impression that the ban on the importation of vegetables and fruits from South Africa has been lifted.

Not so - it is still in force.

The Permanent Secretary for Health, Mr. Mboni Dlamini, said the ban will continue for as long as the cholera menace exists. The September Government Gazette notice in question states that plants and living materials which do not require a permit for importation into the country include: Assorted fruit and vegetables (including no more than 20kg. citrus per person) and candied citrus peel.

It also includes cut flowers, wreaths and herbaceous plants. A sub section includes plants bearing fruit.

The notice is published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

What is likely to make people reading the notice think it refers to actual fruit and vegetables is that one sub-section specifically refers to trees bearing fruit and another reads is if it refers to actual fruit.

Mr. Dlamini said he believes the responsible Ministry refers to seedlings of vegetables and fruit.

The amendment of the Public Health Regulations which prohibits the importation of fruit and vegetables reads in part: "prohibits the importation into Swaziland of any animal, article or things from any place or area outside Swaziland which place, area, animal or article or thing is considered to be infected with any disease. Impose conditions on the importation or exportation or conveyance."

It specifically names South Africa and Mozambique as such areas.

When a Times reporter

read the notice to the Minister of Health, Dr. Samuel Hynd on the telephone he said: "I am worried this may confuse people. If you publish a story about that, you had better include the Public Health Regulation under which the ban is covered."

A person convicted of contravening this regulation is liable to a fine of E100 or imprisonment for three months or both. The vegetables or fruits may be forfeited and destroyed or disposed of in another way.

The public should be reminded then - until the ban imposed because of cholera is lifted, vegetables and fruit may NOT be imported, despite the Gazette.

Plants and Living Material Which Do Not Require a Permit

These must be bought in the Republic of South Africa only, by private individuals for immediate use or consumption only and not for sale. Source of origin must be documented.

- A. Any tree, shrub, herb or vine, including ornamentals or plants bearing fruit and soil, originating at a state registered nursery in the Republic of South Africa. These must be accompanied by proof of origin (nursery labels, invoices, receipts etc).
- B. Assorted fruit and vegetables (including no more than 20kg. citrus per person, and candied citrus peel.
- C. Cut flowers, wreaths and herbaceous pot plants.

The Ministry of Agriculture notice in the Government Gazette. Confusing? Better not, the fruits and vegetables ban is still in force--contravention of which is E100 or 3 months imprisonment.

CSO: 4700/150

ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE HEADING FOR BOUNDARY DISPUTE OVER LAKE KARIBA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE are heading for a protracted boundary dispute on Lake Kariba due to the non-availability of data to show where the boundary lies on the lake.

The boundary between the two countries, is the course of the River Zambezi but since the formation of the lake in the 50s, the course of the river on the lake has become difficult to trace.

Commissioner of Lands, Mr Tennyson Banda and Director of Fisheries, Mr Ephraim Muyanga agreed that the confusion with regard to the boundary would in future cause a lot of problems when the fishing industry on the Lake improves.

During the tour of Siavonga and Lake Kariba with Minister of Lands and Natural Resources Mr Clement Mwananshiku, it was learnt that Zimbabwe claimed ownership of several islands on the lake which were only

a short distance from Zambia.

Most of the islands were possessed by Zimbabwe during the liberation war when fishing on the Zambian side had ground to a halt due to raids by rebel troops in the area.

It was also extremely difficult for Zambian fishermen to know where the boundary between the two countries was because there were no floaters on the lake to mark the end of the Zambian territorial waters, Mr Muyanga observed.

District executive secretary, Mr Lubasi Mutukwa also complained of the influx of Zimbabwean fishermen on the Zambian side.

He said there was a lot smuggling of Kapenta from the Zambian side to Zimbabwe at night by fishermen from that country.

"Several white Zimbabweans have applied for licences and plots on the

Zambian side because they have the necessary equipment to launch full-scale Kapenta fishing. But it would be better to balance between indigenous people and Zimbabweans to avoid problems in future," Mr Mutukwa told the minister.

"There is also the risk of security because these people take kapenta to their side," he said.

At a meeting with fishermen at the boma, Mr Mwananshiku urged them to remember that Lake Kariba was a shared resource between two countries and that the only way to derive maximum benefit from it was through co-operation.

"Zambia and Zimbabwe should work together to exploit the resources of Lake Kariba peacefully and in an orderly manner," he said.

He said the people of Siavonga have been for many years greatly disadvantaged and it was now time that they enjoyed peace and prosperity.

MINISTER GOMA HAILS CZECHOSLOVAK MANPOWER AID

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Lameck Goma has said Zambia welcomes any help aimed at overcoming the shortage of trained manpower by her international allies.

Speaking in Lusaka yesterday Professor Goma said this had been and continued to be one of the most serious handicaps to development since independence.

The minister was speaking at a luncheon he hosted in honour of outgoing Czechoslovak Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Vaclav Maly.

Professor Goma said Zambia appreciated Czechoslovak aid in this field which was in form of the many experts working in various development projects, and Zambians training in that country.

He said Zambia realises that it can learn a lot from Czechoslovakia's experience in building an industrialised economy.

"It is against this background that our two governments have concluded a number of agreements covering many fields," he added.

Professor Goma said these include the supply and production of skilled manpower, urban transport, tractor assembly and food storage which are important to Zambia's development efforts.

The minister said President Kaunda's visit to that country last year opened up

many more avenues of co-operation and went a long way in assisting to lay a firm foundation for progress in many fields.

Professor Goma also praised Czechoslovakia's stand on international issues, in particular its efforts to identify itself with the aspirations of the oppressed people of the world, and Southern Africa especially.

"We in Zambia greatly appreciate the generous assistance your great country has rendered and continues to render in this respect", he told the ambassador.

He thanked the envoy for the good work he had done since his term started in 1978 which has led to the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

Ambassador Maly told the minister that Czechoslovakia admired the Party, leadership and people of Zambia's bravery against the acts of aggression against them by imperialist and racist forces in Southern Africa.

He pointed out that despite these acts from the former Rhodesian rebel regime and now the South African apartheid regime, Zambians have stood firm and continued to help their brothers and sisters in Namibia and South Africa to fight oppression.

Mr Maly said Czechoslovakia condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and its apartheid system inside South Africa and will continue to support morally and materially liberation movements like SWAPO.

SOME PARTY OFFICIALS IN SOLWEZI ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING GOODS TO ZAIRE

Minister's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

SOME top Party and Government officials in Solwezi are involved in smuggling of essential commodities to Zaire, Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General Mr Ludwig Sondashi charged in Lusaka yesterday.

Some of the leaders were openly using Government vehicles to transport essential commodities to the Zairean border town of Kipushi where they sold them at inflated prices.

The minister was speaking on his return from a tour of his Solwezi East constituency.

Police and customs officers found it difficult to control smuggling because top Party and Government leaders were involved in the racket.

Villagers, especially those in Chieftainess Musaka and Chief Chikola's areas, saw no reason why they should stop smuggling when top leaders from Solwezi openly carried out the racket.

Mr Sondashi said he could not conduct political education effectively among the villagers to persuade them to stop the racket when leaders broke the law with impunity.

No person in authority in Solwezi could claim he was ignorant of the racket because it was common knowledge that smuggling was being encouraged by people in regular employment.

AND NO ONE IN THE PROVINCE WAS PREPARED STOP THE RACKET WHICH THE MINISTER SAID WAS TARNISHING THE IMAGE OF THE PARTY AND ITS GOVERNMENT.

In Luanshya, the Party and its Government wants stiffer punishment meted out to people found hoarding essential goods and overcharging.

This is one of several resolutions passed at the end of a two-day UNIP district annual conference at the weekend.

Freedom House Awaiting Report

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

FREEDOM House is awaiting a full report from North-Western Province on charges that some top Party and Government officials in Solwezi are involved in smuggling of essential commodities to Zaire

Freedom House administrative secretary Dr Henry Matipa said this when he commented on reports that leaders in Solwezi were using Government vehicles to transport essential goods to the Zairean border town of Kipushi where they sold them at inflated prices.

The racket was reported on Monday by Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General Mr Ludwig Sondashi on his return to Lusaka from a tour of his Solwezi East constituency.

Mr Sondashi said police and customs officers found it difficult to control smuggling because top Party and Government leaders were involved in the racket.

Villagers, especially those in Chieftainess Musaka and Chief Chikola's area saw no reason why they should stop smuggling when top leaders from Solwezi were openly involved.

Dr Matipa, who is Member of Central Committee, could neither deny nor confirm reports that UNIP headquarters was investigating the matter.

Authority

Mr Sondashi had also said no person in authority in Solwezi could claim ignorance of the racket because it was common knowledge that smuggling was being encouraged by people in regular employment.

But Solwezi governor Mr Sylvester Sikufweba said yesterday he was not aware of any top Party and Government officials who smuggle essential goods to Zaire using Government vehicles.

However he conceded that some top civil servants were aiding smugglers by leasing their private vanettes for hire to Zairean women to transport essential commodities to Kipushi.

Mr Sikufweba said he was not aware some top Party and

Government leaders in the district were using Government vehicles to smuggle commodities to Zaire.

"This is complete news to me. All I know is that some civil servants had been leasing their private cars for hire to Zaireans to take them to the border and these have been warned to stop the practice."

Mr Sikufweba said several people involved in the practice had been reported to the police but were later released for lack of evidence.

Smuggling was difficult to prove unless the culprits were actually seen crossing the border with the contraband.

Mr Sikufweba said the absence of a police post had made it difficult to control smuggling at the border.

He said he would investigate Mr Sondashi's charges.

CSO: 4700/149

TAZARA TO CONTINUE TO DEPEND ON CHINESE EXPERTS

PRC Diplomat's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIAN railway technicians and engineers are not yet competent enough to run the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) without the help of Chinese technical advisers, acting Charge d'affaires to Zambia Mr Chen Yiming said yesterday.

Mr Chen, who is economic counsellor, said it would be difficult to make comparisons between the Zambian and Chinese rail experts but stressed that the Chinese in Tazara were competent enough to serve on the line.

He was referring to Press reports that some Zambian technicians and artisans were resigning because Tazara was recruiting Chinese "experts" who had been on the same course with Zambians.

Tazara has Chinese technical advisers brought in under an agreement reached during a tripartite meeting of Tanzania, Zambia and China in August last year.

Reports that the Chinese experts were recruited by Tazara were false, said Mr Chen.

He confirmed that some Zambians continued to leave Tazara for greener pastures but said that was purely the Government's problem as the Chinese were in Tazara merely to help in its operations.

"Monetary issues are for the Zambian and Tanzanian governments to solve," said Mr Chen.

He praised Tazara general manager Brigadier-General Charles Nyirenda who he described as competent. But some of his administrative staff were said to be incompetent resulting in mismanagement.

He cited shortage of qualified staff to run the railway as the major problem facing Tazara.

Under the third phase China has offered Tazara loans in form of spare parts.

Under phase two of the accord China had over 700 experts in Tazara, 311 of them in Zambia. Under phase three 150 were brought in, out of which 54 were based in Zambia and the rest in Tanzania.

Tazara would continue to depend on Chinese experts for some time, he said.

Mass Resignations by Zambians

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA Zambia Railway Authority cannot retain trained Zambian personnel because of low salaries and lack of advance- ment.

Out of the 74 Chinese-trained Zambians who joined Tazara at its inception only 16 have remained, according to reliable sources in Lusaka.

The sources said most of those who quit the railway which is jointly owned by Tanzania and Zambia were in middle management, technicians and artisans.

Some resigned because the organisation recruited Chinese "experts" who had been on the same course with Zambians.

The sources disclosed that Tazara had lamentably failed to staff the accounts department on the Zambian side because of poor pay.

Management was now understood to be recruiting Pakistanis whose pay scale

started at grade 15 which Zambian accountants felt was not equated to their profession.

Seven years ago Tazara employed 17 locally trained artisans, but only five were still in employment.

Most of those who left joined parastatal organisations including the mining industry where they are reported to be earning twice as much.

The situation is equally bad for University of Zambia graduates who are said to have quit because of frustrations. Of the eight recruited directly from Unza, only four were still in their jobs.

The others joined parastatals and Government ministries where they now hold senior positions.

The sources said a proposal for increased pay was turned down by the board of directors after the council of ministers had approved the recommendation.

The board rejected the proposal for fear that if salaries for Zambians were raised their counterparts in Tanzania would demand a corresponding rise.

The Tanzania region had managed to retain most posts including those supposed to be filled by Zambians.

The Railway Workers Union of Zambia officials were understood to have suggested to the Government to subsidise Tazara so that Zambian workers received salaries equivalent to those paid to their counterparts on Zambia Railways.

Tazara is Zambia's lifeline to the sea. It played a crucial role during the Zimbabwe independence war when the southern route became unreliable because of rebel commandos raids.

Lack of incentives, low salaries and stagnation contributed to mass resignations by Zambians.

CSO: 4700/149

MINISTER SAYS NATION TO RECEIVE IMF FUNDS FOR AUGUST, SEPTEMBER

Minister's Press Conference

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA's flagging economy is headed for a major boost when the country finally draws K180 million in Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund under the K800 million package signed early this year.

Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane said in Lusaka yesterday that Zambia would draw the money for August and September because she had now met IMF conditions.

Mr Musokotwane was addressing a Press conference he called to explain why there had been delays in making the second draw from the K1 billion loan facility from the IMF.

The minister who has just returned from Washington announced that the IMF had approved a K59 million compensation to Zambia to help her sort out foreign exchange problems.

Compensatory money is given to countries experiencing foreign exchange problems.

Mr Musokotwane said the country was going through serious economic problems because of disruption in the flow of imports like machinery and spare parts.

"These caused severe problems in the economy and it affected the balance of payments position. If I said that things have improved in the last nine months, I would be telling a lie, the truth is they have not."

Highlighting some of the problems, he said copper prices had been depressed and the country was not meeting production figures on the mines while cobalt prices had dropped.

"Since mining constitutes our economy, these problems have continued to be a source of grave concern and the result of this is that both our forecasts on the IMF and foreign exchange have been proved wrong."

The foreign exchange forecast was off target by K179 million.

The other development was that because of the fall in foreign exchange earnings, the country had continued to

experience foreign exchange shortages in industry and a number of industries were running below safe margins.

These drawbacks disrupted Government plans because goods were not coming in and no revenue was collected from sales tax and customs.

Because companies were working below capacity, they had not generated enough profit and could not pay tax.

"This is what the IMF team found out when it last came here to review the performance of our economy."

The other problem was that the Government increased salaries of workers at all Government levels including political leaders.

"This meant certain unavoidable expenditure in the first part of 1981 and for a number of parastatal organisations to continue to grow, the Government allowed them to charge economic prices and to catch up, they needed fresh injection of funds."

Because of depressed prices of copper, Zambia could not reduce the pipeline in the balance of payments, "and this is where the IMF found us when they came".

It was clear that the Government was not in its limits as far as local borrowing was concerned because its revenue sources had been disrupted.

It was not easy for commercial banks to be within limits because they had to fund various important areas of the national economy like problems connected with the bumper maize harvest.

If Zambia had met the performance criteria required by the IMF, two draws would have been made after the one made in June of K120 million.

"After making these find-

ings, the IMF team reported to its board and recommended that we get this facility."

The first drawing of K120 million had been used to help the banks' overdrawn position and to clear freight arrears in South Africa and at Dar es Salaam port.

The compensatory allocation would be used to reduce the pipeline.

Mr Musokotwane would not say whether it would not have been prudent for the Government to cancel an order of new Mercedes Benz cars for the top leadership in view of the foreign exchange crisis.

He was not the right man to answer the question since he did not make the decision but admitted that consideration should have been given to the issue.

Money Must Revive Business, Industry

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

ZAMBIA can breathe a sigh of relief now that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has agreed to release the second drawing of the K800 million loan facility negotiated early this year.

The hard-nosed chiefs of the IMF had withheld the money after the first drawing of K300 million because, the grapevine has it, we did not fulfil the set conditions.

We were in a "fix" that forced Finance Minister Kebby Musokotwane and Bank of Zambia governor Bitwell Kuwani to dash to Washington and to almost renegotiate for the money.

When he announced the result of his trip at a Press briefing yesterday Mr Musokotwane would not disclose what terms we failed to abide by and what new ones have been set for us to draw K90 million and make monthly withdrawals thereafter.

We are lucky we succeeded but we should not hope to be third-timers.

Be that as it may what is important is to see that the money is put to good use to revive business and industrial activity which is at a standstill. That's what the IMF loan is for, isn't it?

According to economic circles the first drawing

did nothing to activate the economy, or even relieve companies which had run up huge credits with overseas suppliers.

That shouldn't happen again or else it is a waste of time calling the business and industrial community to symposia like the one last month in Ndola and the other being opened by Prime Minister Mundia in Livingstone today.

People are attending these meetings with the full confidence that the Party and its Government is keen to find solutions which will bring Zambia's economy back on an even keel.

The discussions at those meetings are candid as

everybody is concerned to see an economic upswing.

Let us build on that confidence by living up to our commitments. The announcement that the Government had stopped payments to its creditors erodes confidence.

Mr Musokotwane says: "We are scrutinising all payments so that we only pay what we can afford. It is only a stupid husband who spends K600 when he earns K200 per month."

That is true but is he forgetting that many companies — private and parastatal — are going to be affected as they have done jobs for the

Government? They need the money.

However, we are hopeful that this "hold payment" order is not going to last into the next budget at the end of January 1982.

Perhaps it is a measure to stop some ministries which have squandered their budgetary allocations from signing cheques which are bound to be dishonoured.

But many firms like contractors depend on being paid for jobs they have done to be able to pay their workers. With this ruling some contractors will not only fold up but there are likely to be more uncompleted Government projects.

MONZE APPEALS TO ZAIRE RAILWAYS TO PAY ARREARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Railways has threatened to stop moving the Zairean cargo if the National Railways of Zaire does not settle more than K4 million it owes Zambia Railways, general manager Mr Basil Monze said in Kabwe yesterday.

Zambia Railways has suspended indefinitely credit facilities to Zambian Government departments and companies which have not paid their arrears.

But Mr Monze said goods in the pipeline for Zaire would be transported.

Railways industrial participation and public relations manager Mr Alex Lubinda said in a statement issued earlier that Zambia Railways had not suspended goods for Zaire.

"But we have asked our sister railways in Zaire to pay whatever is due to Zambia Railways to help in diesel fuel cash payment for our locomotives which haul the imports and exports to Zaire," he said.

His company needed the money for the smooth running of the system and the continuity in the flow of Zairean cargo.

"This is a two-way process and Zambia Railways is keen to help Zaire."

The Zaireans were not being given an ultimatum but Mr Monze appealed to them to pay the arrears as quickly as possible.

Mr Monze declined to name Zambian companies and Government departments affected by his action but said they owed his company K2.5 million.

"For us, this is a lot of money."

Meanwhile, the board of directors of the defunct Rhodesia Railways unitary system has approved the budget for 1981/82 to support the staff and meet operational expenses.

Permanent secretary in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Esau Nebwe, who did not disclose the amount allocated in the budget, said the money would be spent on the running of the defunct railways.

Mr Nebwe was speaking at the Lusaka International Airport on arrival from Zimbabwe where he attended a board meeting.

He was accompanied by Mr Monze, senior under-secretary at the Ministry of Finance Mr Peter Magande and chief accountant Mr Cuthbert Sengebwila, according to Zana.

MONZE SEEKS RECONCILIATION WITH RWUZ OFFICIALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Railways general manager Mr Basil Monze has called for reconciliation with the Railway Workers Union of Zambia which opposed his appointment.

The union had accused Mr Monze of creating problems for the workers when he was permanent secretary for Power, Transport and Communications and chairman of the railways board.

It still opposes his appointment because of his alleged implication in the controversial Mumpanshya commission report on Zambia Railways.

Mr Monze, who was last permanent secretary for Lands and Natural Resources, says in the latest publication of *Railway News* that he had considered issues raised by the union.

"I have carefully and seriously examined the points raised by RWUZ officials following my appointment, believing that their concerns are the viability of Zambia

Railways and the welfare of workers.

"For my part, these are my concerns and since my arrival I and my managers have paid specific attention to constructive suggestions made."

Fair demands such as clean railway stations and office premises are welcome provided they are consistent with the actual earning capacity of the company.

He is pleased "with the change" and the chance he was given of having direct parastatal experience, "especially with the mandate to run Zambia Railways in the interest of the whole nation".

"Zambia Railways is centrally crucial not only in terms of transport but I am also conscious of the international ramifications connected with the company's operations."

He calls for harmony among railway employees through "vigorous and impartial" application of staff rules and industrial procedures.

"Personally, I have not shortened my long temper, nor have I indulged in self pity. In official work, I am

determined to maintain a thick skin and keep it so clean that mud aforethought will not stick when slung to blind my natural goodwill towards others."

He discloses that the recent salary increases for the railways workers have aggravated the financial position of the company.

When he took over as general manager last July, Zambia Railways was operating on overdrafts varying between K7 million and K9 million.

Asked what plans he had to take the company out of the crisis, he said he had asked the Government to examine the capital structure and persuaded the mines and the Government to rationalise the copper traffic allocations to make the company's share sizeable to avoid subsidies.

Other measures included expanding and improving the service to attract local traffic, re-examine the traffic rates selectively against actual cost of transportation, selling off unutilisable and obsolete railway property profitably

AUTHORITIES FAIL TO RESPOND TO IPRD ECONOMY BLUEPRINT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE Industrial Participatory Democracy Department's blueprint on economic recovery has not received any response from authorities it was referred to, IPD director Mr Alexander Kwibisa said in Lusaka.

The reason for this could be pressure of work on the authorities expected to review it.

Mr Kwibisa was commenting on whether the controversial document, which was circulated early this year, had been thrown out.

Highly-placed Government sources say the Office of the Prime Minister had thrown out the document.

In April, Prime Minister Mundia quizzed the department on how the document was made public before the Central Committee. President Kaunda and the Cabinet had discussed it.

The document titled "Blueprint on the implementation of Party economic policies" was circulated in Lusaka in February and the *Sunday Times* received a copy from provincial political secretary in the department Dr George Chambo.

Central Committee Member in-charge of the department Mr Shadreck Soko has since dissociated himself from the circulation of the document which he said was "issued while I was away in Moscow".

Mr Kwibisa said his department had not been informed that the blueprint had been rejected. "If it is thrown out, we could do nothing since we are beggars."

Since the document was given to the higher authorities early this year, there had been no further developments on it. "Even on our part, we have not initiated any moves aimed at discussing the document," said Mr Kwibisa.

CSO: 4700/149

PARTY OFFICIALS PRAISE GDR RELATIONS, AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts]

Meanwhile, Party Secretary-General Mulemba has praised the German Democratic Republic for its commitment to the social and economic well-being of Zambians.

In a message to GDR leader Erich Honecker on his country's 32nd national day, the Party chief said Berlin's commitment to improving Zambia's social, economic and technological standing had been proved in many ways.

"The arrival in Berlin recently of many Zambian young men and women to learn the various skills in your country signifies the determination and commitment of your government to assist us in our struggle for economic, social and technological emancipation."

Speaking at a reception on Wednesday night, administrative secretary at Freedom House and Member of the Central Committee Dr Henry Matipa said Zambia appreciated the assistance she was receiving from that country.

Dr Matipa said Zambia particularly appreciated the role the GDR was playing in the establishment of State farms to improve food output.

Since 1970 Zambia and the GDR had signed agreements which have resulted in the setting up of various joint projects.

The GDR is engaged in the training of Zambians in journalism, mining, agriculture, forestry and engineering.

He thanked the GDR for its material and moral support to liberation movements in

Southern Africa.

Such support strengthened the fighting cadres in their efforts to free themselves from racist and fascist bondage.

He called on peace-loving nations to give assistance to SWAPO and the African National Congress of South Africa in their fight for self-determination.

Progressive nations should render assistance to Frontline states, to enable them to defeat the enemy.

Dr Matipa said recent developments in Angola and Namibia were of great concern to Zambia as racist South Africa continued to murder innocent people while the world looked on helplessly.

He observed that GDR, like Zambia, supported the principle of detente in Europe based on the principle of good neighbourliness, sovereignty, equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of another country, mutual advantage and peaceful co-existence.

MINISTER SAYS CUBA OFFERS FIVE HUNDRED ZAMBIA SCHOLARSHIPS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

CUBA has offered over 500 scholarships to Zambians to train in agricultural and mechanical engineering, Lands and Natural Resources Minister of State, Mr Nephias Tembo, said yesterday.

He said that it was now up to Zambia to make a formal request to Cuba if it wants to take up the scholarships.

Mr Tembo, who has just come back from Cuba, where he went to attend that country's 20th anniversary of the defence of the Cuban Revolution together with Lusaka Urban district youth chairman, Mr William Banda, said his

delegation was highly impressed with the agricultural development taking place there.

"We in Zambia can learn a lot from Cuba in so far as agriculture is concerned. We were impressed by its scientific management of agriculture:

The Cubans know exactly how many tonnes of crops they expect each year, rains or no rains," he said.

The Minister of State added that Cuban agriculture was highly mechanised. At the moment, he said, there were about 32,000 tractors in use in Cuba.

CSIDA TO SET UP SPARE PARTS MANUFACTURING UNIT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

THE Commonwealth Secretariat Industrial Development Association is to set up a spare part manufacturing unit in Zambia to help the country save thousands of Kwacha in foreign exchange.

This was announced yesterday by leader of a three-man association team Mr Roy Mattar at the end of its tour of parastatal and private companies in the country.

He was speaking when the team called on Foreign Affairs Minister of State Dr Mutumba Bull.

Mr Mattar said the team came to find out how the country's industrial sector was operating and establish in which way the Commonwealth could help in implementing remedial measures where necessary.

While the team noted with

admiration how the country's industrial sector had rapidly developed, it also identified areas which needed expansion.

During the tour his team, Indeco and the National Commission for Development Planning earmarked numerous projects which needed expansion.

Apart from backing those industries with good potential for expansion, the association would work on the establishment of a spare part manufacturing unit.

Mr Mattar said the setting up of the unit to produce building equipment spare parts would save the country thousands of Kwacha in foreign exchange and this would bring to an end their importation.

The association evaluated some existing feasibility studies and that what remained now was to ascertain ways in which assistance could be brought in.

Dr Bull said Zambia would put everything possible at the disposal of the association in its efforts to boost industrial activity.

COMMONWEALTH BODY TO ASSIST IN SETTING UP STEEL, SPARE PARTS INDUSTRY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Commonwealth Secretariat is to assist Zambia to establish two industries to manufacture steel and spare parts for cars, tractors, caterpillars and other industrial vehicles.

Disclosing this yesterday, Mr Roy Mattar, leader of the three-man delegation from the Industrial Development Unit of the Secretariat, said this was in response to a request by the Zambian Government which has asked them to start preparing plans.

This will help Zambia to save a lot of foreign exchange spent on steel and spare parts which are imported at a high cost.

Mr Mattar, whose team has just concluded a study of problems facing Zambia's parastatal organisations, was speaking in Lusaka when his delegation called on the Minister of

State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Mutumba Bull.

He said his delegation had held discussions with officials from the Industrial Development Corporation (INDECO) and identified many industries that needed expansion.

The Secretariat will provide the required expertise to assist ailing parastatal companies improve their operations.

"We all have problems, but our aim is to find out what your problems are and how the secretariat could assist to solve them," he said.

His team was impressed with the "great strides" made by Zambia in the industrial sector and has prescribed remedial measures to help some parastatal organisations overcome some of their economic ills.

The team also evaluated various feasibility studies

and has advised the government on the economic viability of some of the industries it intends to establish.

Mr Mattar said both the steel and spare parts industries, once established, would help the country to save valuable foreign exchange now spent on importing the products.

The steel which would be manufactured would be used by the construction industry.

In her welcome remarks, Dr Bull said the economic mission undertaken by the Secretariat was important and promised to facilitate the delegations' meetings with officials of all the relevant ministries.

It would afford Zambia the opportunity to have an insight of the problems that have beset the parastatal sector and learn how some of these difficulties could be overcome.

NATION SEEKS TO EXPLOIT COAL, PROMOTE CANADIAN OIL EXPLORATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 81 p 7

[Text]

PARIS. — Minister of Mines Mufaya Mumbuna has invited the French consulting firm, Sofremines, to take part in the exploitation of newly-discovered coal deposits in the Western and Southern provinces.

Speaking at a luncheon he was given by the company on Monday, Mr Mumbuna said because Zambia wanted to diversify her sources of energy and preserve her natural forests, it was keen to exploit her coal potential.

The uncontrolled felling of trees for fire-wood had done much damage to the country's natural forests, he said.

The minister told the luncheon, which was attended by senior officials in the French mining industry, that Zambia was safe for their investments and had much economic potential.

Mr Mumbuna also visited the headquarters of the Association of French Manufacturers of mining equipment where he met representatives of various companies related to the industry.

In August, it was announced that a consortium of Canadian companies would spend K30 million in a four-year oil prospecting venture which starts in Western Province next year.

Mr Mumbuna, who signed the agreement with Luena Hydro Carbon Company, described the deal as a landmark and turning point in the country's mining industry.

With Zambia spending about 20 per cent of her earnings on oil, a breakthrough in the venture would greatly help the country achieve a fuller development.

The agreement was the result of a direct appeal by President Kaunda to a Canadian government delegation at a luncheon he hosted in October last year.

President Kaunda asked the group to solicit for assistance on behalf of Zambia among Canadian oil exploration industry in a comprehensive programme of exploration for oil in the country. — ZANA Business Mail Staff.

CSO: 4700/149

CORPORATE PLANNING OFFICER NOTES BAD ZAMBIA EFFECTS OF BLACK MARKETEERING

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] A Corporate planning officer has said that black marketeering has serious adverse effects on economic development.

Zambia Railways corporate planning officer, Mr. David Musona was speaking over the week-end when he presented a paper on problems and prospects of economic development in Zambia.

Mr. Musona was speaking at the UNIP district annual conference for Kabwe Urban held at Kabwe Trades Training Institute.

Mr. Musona said Party members should be reminded of the existence of black marketeering in country and the need to find "a permanent cure of this disease."

Mr. Musona said black marketeering was nothing but exploitation of man by man and had serious effects because it affected economic development of a country.

He said the other factors which inhibited economic growth included weakness in the plan implementation machinery at both central and provincial levels.

Mr. Musona said however that the Third National Development Plan, in its present shape, represents a major national endeavour to correct the past trends. — Zana.

ENERGY COUNCIL RAPS PROPOSED TRAM TRANSPORT FOR LUSAKA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE newly-formed National Energy Council has described as "a disaster" the proposed introduction of the tram transport system in Lusaka.

Chairman of the council, Mr Abel Mkandawire vowed in an interview with *Zana* in Lusaka that he will fight against the introduction of trams in the city because it is a costly venture.

Speaking from his office at Behrens Engineering where he is Managing Director, Mr Mkandawire said Lusaka with its population which is less than one million people does not need a tram system of transportation.

"This is a disaster. Lusaka does not need trams. I am confident about it," he said.

He said, however, that what the city needs is the electric trolley bus transport system which is cheaper to operate and install.

Mr Mkandawire, whose Energy Council came into existence late last year by an Act of Parliament, said

the tram system is costly because its installation called for the widening of roads and streets.

He said in addition, a great amount of work need to be carried out to lay rails and overhead electric lines.

"But if we are to introduce trolley buses, all we need do is to install overhead electric lines," he said and added that this venture would not need the installation of poles because the existing street poles used for street lights can be used.

He disclosed that a number of European countries were going back to the trolley buses abandoning the trams because they are expensive to install and operate.

He pointed out that it would be advisable for the Zambian authorities to go back to the country which has offered to install trams to, instead, provide trolley buses.

"From my personal knowledge, the country providing trams is also very

good at manufacturing trolley buses," the Energy Council chief said.

Mr Mkandawire said the introduction of the trams in Lusaka will dominate discussions at the next meeting of the Energy Council scheduled for the end of this month before advising the government on the issue.

"From any engineering point of view, existing street poles can be used for a trolley bus network. We will fight to the bitter end against the trams," he said.

But, Commercial Councillor at the Czechoslovakia Embassy, Mr Milan Kruma told *Zana* that experts from his country have started preparing a report on feasibility studies on the introduction of trams in Lusaka.

The Zambia National Energy Council was formed to look into the energy needs of the country and help formulate conservation policies amid escalating world fuel prices. — *Zana*

BRIEFS

UNIP CONSTITUTION TRANSLATIONS--The principal for Political affairs at the National Guidance Ministry, Mr Webb Bweupe, said yesterday that the ministry had finished translating the UNIP constitution into some local languages. Mr Bweupe said the translated UNIP constitution manuscripts in Luvale, Lunda and Kaonde were with the Government Printers, adding that he hoped the booklets will be ready before the end of this year. At the moment, he said his office had translated Humanism Parts One and Two, Village Productivity Committees, towards complete independence, and Party organisation from English into some local languages. He attributed the delay in producing translated booklets due to lack of materials by the Government Printers in the past.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 81 p 5]

IMMINENT CEMENT SHORTAGE--An INDECO spokesman has warned of an eminent shortage of bagged cement unless paper sacks arrive in the country before this weekend. The spokesman said paper sacks were expected to arrive at Kapiiri Mposhi by Tazara this week, "But if these do not arrive, the cement shortage will begin to be felt among the builders," the spokesman said. The sale of bagged cement was suspended last week. Both Chilanga and Ndola works of Chilanga cement had been affected by the paper sacks shortage. Firms with bulk handling equipment had not been affected by the shortage and cement supplies to them were continuing, the spokesman said. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 81 p 7]

ZESCO POWER SHUTOFF--The Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation disconnected electricity to the police, the boma, schools and other Government departments in Livingstone on Wednesday for non-payment of electricity bills. Southern Province police chief Mr Basil Chibula had to plead with Zesco officials to reconnect the supply. Deputy police chief Mr John Michelo could not say how much police owed Zesco. After representations supplies were restored. At the boma, work in the national registration and printing offices came to a standstill. Zesco sources said the boma owed the corporation K126 which was later paid. Other Government departments have been told to pay up or the supply will be disconnected. Sources at the office of member of the Central Committee said an accountant had warned Zesco not to disconnect electricity to the Livingstone General and Batoka hospitals. A Zesco spokesman was not available for comment. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 81 p 5]

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS--The Immigration Department on the Copperbelt last week deported 116 West Africans who were in the country illegally, regional immigration officer Mr Felix Lisulo announced in Ndola yesterday. Mr Lisulo said "many more" were awaiting deportation orders in Kamfinsa prison. These would buy their own air tickets because the Government had no money to pay for their fares and would leave through Lusaka International Airport. Those deported last week were kicked out through Mokambo and Kasumbalesa border posts and were rounded up during joint operation cleanup campaigns mounted by the police and immigration officers in September and October last year. All the deportees were either residents in Zaire or had entered Zambia through that country. Last month Mr Lisulo announced that his department had deported 200 aliens, mostly West Africans and Zaireans in an attempt to curb the rising crime wave in the area. The aliens were found without valid documents allowing them to stay in Zambia. Last week's deportations now bring the total number of illegal immigrants kicked out to 316 since Prime Minister Mundia ordered on September 10 that illegal aliens must be deported immediately they were spotted. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Oct 81 p 1]

MAIZE STORAGE TARPAULINS' ARRIVAL--Namboard has started receiving the first of more than 2,000 tarpaulins it ordered for the storage of the bumper maize harvest. General manager Mr George Chabwera said yesterday 900 tarpaulins had been received from local manufacturers by his organisation and would be distributed to depots. More than 500 imported from abroad had also arrived. He was confident that the rest of the 2,500 tarpaulins would arrive soon. Last week Minister of Works and Supply Mr Haswell Mwale ordered the Zambia Cooperative Federation to dispatch 2,000 tarpaulins to Eastern Province to cover more than one million bags of maize threatened by rain. Speaking during a tour of the province, Mr Mwale expressed happiness at the rate at which the Eastern Cooperative Union (ECU) had bought maize from farmers but he was concerned that it had been left unprotected from the coming rains. However, Mr Chabwera said the tarpaulins were for the storage of maize and other produce stored in Namboard depots.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 81 p 2]

PAPER MILL FEASIBILITY STUDY--Feasibility studies for the largest project in the Third National Development Plan--the K180 million pulp and paper mill--were completed a few weeks ago, deputy Indian high commissioner Mr Krishnan Rajan said yesterday in Lusaka. The project is a joint venture with the Birlas group of India and the Zambian Government. The recommendations were now being studied by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Zambia has already committed K12 million towards the project in an agreement signed by Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane and head of the Indian firm Mr Ganga Birla in November last year. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Oct 81 p 2]

MINE CLEARING EXPERTS--The Government has sent in experts and equipment to Livingstone and Kalomo to resume clearing landmines, Southern Province permanent secretary Mr Ian Sikazwe said in his report presented to a recent provincial council meeting in Livingstone. He says army engineers abandoned the clearing of landmines in the two districts because of lack of fuel and transport. Several troop carriers were needed for the army experts to clear landmines from Kalomo alone. But because the army did not have such transport available at that time, its headquarters was asked to obtain similar facilities from civilian

authorities. And Mr Sikazwe said yesterday necessary measures had already been taken to equip the landmine clearing experts with transport to enable them to continue with the job. According to the authorities, the exercise could have taken about three months to complete if it was not for rains which are about to start. It will now take much longer to clear them. The campaign has already been completed in Gwembe, one of the districts most affected by landmines, planted by the rebel Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith at the height of the Zimbabwe liberation war. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Oct 81 p 1]

MANPOWER SURVEY OF RESIDENTS--The Zimbabwean government yesterday launched a manpower survey to assess the skills of its nationals living in Zambia. The survey was launched through the high commission in Lusaka by Manpower Planning and Development Minister Dr Frederick Shava who was enroute to Zimbabwe from Monrovia where he was attending a meeting. Speaking during a Press conference he held to announce the survey, Dr Shava said the assessment would be restricted to the professional, skilled and semi-skilled areas. The survey was being launched "with a realisation and appreciation that Zambia had the highest concentration of Zimbabweans in the whole world who were studying or working." The assessment of the quantity and levels of skills among Zimbabwean outside the country would serve as an impetus in the human resources development programme at home. The manpower survey was being conducted within Zimbabwe and it was an important exercise as it would assist in that country's efforts to replace the manpower that fizzled out in the past. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/149

GOKWE LAUNCHES MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

A MAJOR reconstruction and development programme is under way in Gokwe, one of Zimbabwe's largest administrative districts.

The chairman of Cheziya-Gokwe District Council, Mr Benson Ndemera, says plans are being finalised for a Zim-cord-type conference next month.

A document — prepared by the council with the co-operation of various Government departments in the district — will be publicised early next month at the start of the conference, code-named Chegocord. It will invite investors to participate in the future development of Gokwe — one of the country's least developed districts.

Chegocord is a major attempt to direct national resources to Gokwe and to restore regional balance to national economic and social planning.

The underlying challenge to the rest of the nation is that Gokwe needs to be helped in reconstruction and in the implementation of its development plans, he said.

Mr Ndemera said that with the ending last year of 90 years of white rule, "It is now up to us, the beneficiaries of the struggle, to work hard, and consolidate our political victory by transforming the economy so that as high a rate of growth as possible is achieved."

In this way every individual district and region would participate equally in producing the goods and services the nation required.

DUMPING GROUND

During the war years Gokwe was a "dumping ground" for people evicted from their home areas, and it had more than its fair share of destruction and social disruption.

It has been estimated that 95 percent of the schools, clinics and dispensaries were destroyed during the conflict.

However, the council's senior executive officer, Mr Paul Magede says, since independence several schools had been reopened and staffed, although there are still many which need rebuilding.

About 150 schools and

seven clinics serve the population in a district covering an area of 24 000 km². There is one "inadequately staffed" hospital with one doctor.

Mr Magede said nine growth points had been selected for development. Gokwe has a great mining and tourist potential, and is already a major cotton and grain producing area. The total gross return for agricultural products in the 1990/81 season has been estimated at between \$12 million and \$18 million.

A mining group has surveyed the area and expressed interest in a massive coal reserve which has been located near Nenyuka Mine. There are also gold workings, and the council authorities hope that further exploration will reveal even more extensive mineral deposits.

However, to encourage further development, better road communication is essential. Transport is hampered by the lack of roads, and is further aggravated by insufficient bridges, or the destruction of existing ones during the rainy season.

As a result people have been stranded in one area for anything up to three days before they could reach main business centres.

Though much is reportedly being done by both central Government and local authorities, to improve the roads, farmers say that much of this year's crop had still not been moved to markets because of transport problems.

District council officials have indicated that the people were willing to help in any way possible in improving communications.

The project envisages the development of banking and other commercial services. These will utilise local produce and manpower by establishing small-scale rural schemes such as maize mills and textile industries.

Investment into major irrigation schemes would make more arable land available to enhance the district's overall development efforts. — Zimbabwe Information Service.

EMERGENCY POWERS TO CURB POLITICAL MEETINGS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Francis Mdlongwa]

[Text]

EMERGENCY powers to curb the increasing number of political meetings throughout the country were announced yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove.

He told a Press conference in Salisbury that the new regulations, which come into effect today, would empower him to decide whether a political meeting or procession should be allowed.

He said the Government was concerned at the frequency with which meetings were being staged. It was as though Zimbabwe was heading for another general election.

In August 52 political meetings had been held and in September the figure had risen to 67. By half-way through this month there had already been 43. He did not give details of how many meetings had been held by each party.

"An alarming feature of many of the meetings which have been held is the prevalence of inflammatory and, sometimes, even near subversive statements which have been made," Mr Hove said.

"In the absence of proper police presence and an ability to record such statements, it is not always possible to take appropriate action on the irresponsible elements in our society."

To counteract the problem, he would from today personally approve or reject applications by political parties to stage meetings or processions.

Political parties would have to lodge their applications with the police at least seven days before, instead of the present two days' notice.

Parties would also be required to give the date, place, time and the names of the meeting convener and the intended speakers.

The same rules would apply to processions of a political nature.

The use of buses to boost support at meetings in any area had been effectively banned, said Mr Hove. He warned parties which took people to meetings by bus or those who assisted them, that they would be prosecuted.

These measures had become necessary as some of the meetings, where party adherents had been brought in by bus, had resulted in acts of violence among opposing political groups—a situation which had threatened law and order.

Protection

The restrictions of party meetings had become necessary so that adequate police protection could be provided for those present and others carrying out their daily business.

Mr Hove, however, pledged that the Government was firmly committed to democracy and freedom of expression and might consider lifting the regulations if political parties behaved "responsibly".

The restrictions would

not apply to Government ministers who addressed meetings in the normal course of their duty, nor to the Prime Minister's "meet-the-people" drive that will soon take him to Matabeleland and other areas.

He emphasised that all the measures had been taken to ensure peace and order in the country. "I don't want the Press to go away with the feeling that this Government is on the verge of falling or that there is anything which is a kind of upheaval . . ."

"It is our feeling that we must take care of these emerging tendencies before they get too far."

Yesterday's moves closely followed recent warnings by Mr Hove that parties had to conduct themselves within the laws of the country or face being banned.

ZIMBABWE

STATE INTRODUCES MEASURES TO CONTROL ECONOMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Government is introducing a variety of measures to control the flow of money and to achieve a lower economic growth rate, says the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala.

He also told a Press conference yesterday that Zimbabwe was negotiating for aid from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The minister declined to give details about the negotiations which were still in progress. When negotiations had been concluded an announcement would be made, he said.

Senator Nkala, speaking on his return from the Commonwealth finance ministers' conference in the Bahamas, said Zimbabwe's gross domestic product last year was 12 percent compared with 9 percent in 1979.

The Government measures were aimed at managing the country's economy and ministries had already been advised to keep to their budgetary allocations.

He dismissed the rumour that Zimbabwe might soon devalue its currency. "Although it remains a remote possibility," he said, there was no intention of doing so at present or in the near future.

The minister criticised businessmen who were always complaining of State participation in industry. If they did not want to accept Government policy, they were free to leave the country.

"We shall not allow outrageous capitalism. We are determined to see that the people get a sizeable share of the sweat of their labour."

In all the ventures the Government had been involved in, it had been invited by the companies concerned.

He repeated that the Government had no intention to nationalise industries unless they were strategic. There were many companies which had invited the Government to participate.

He stressed that although Zimbabwe was following a socialist path, it would not be a carbon copy of any country. "We shall always be dictated to by the interests of our people and not by any country."

Some of the problems the country was facing were not of her own making but were influenced by outside forces. "For those we can control, we have taken measures," Senator Nkala said.

He blamed the present economic problems on the previous government which had neglected the transport system and black skills. Measures were in hand to counter past incompetence and lack of foresight.

He accused foreign correspondents of continuing to glorify what the leader of the RF, Mr Ian Smith, and minority black politicians said instead of checking facts.

The Government was doing all it could to bring efficiency to the transport system and mobilise it to ensure that all maize was collected and stored before the rains.

The bumper maize harvest was proof of the Government's determination to deliver goods to the people. "Our granaries are bursting and we do not import food," he said.

Since coming into power, the Government had created stability and peace which did not exist in the country before. Despite the negative reporting in the foreign Press, investors were still interested in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/145

MUGABE STUDIES PLOT DENIAL BY BISHOP MUZOREWA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Prime Minister's Office was yesterday studying a statement by the UANC leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, denying that his party was conspiring with South Africa to overthrow the Government in Zimbabwe.

Bishop Muzorewa told newsmen yesterday that at a meeting with Mr Mugabe in January, he had been assured that investigations carried out had confirmed that the UANC had no connection with the estimated 5 000 Zimbabweans alleged to be undergoing military training in South Africa.

The former prime minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia said Mr Mugabe had said the UANC had not recruited, sponsored, or financed them (the dissidents), "nor were we giving them any political guidance".

The bishop was surprised at repeated allegations by the Prime Minister after this meeting that an invasion by South African-backed UANC followers was imminent.

He said the real motives behind these accusations were the intention to destroy him "politically and personally", and concern about the "massive loss of political support which ZANU (PF) is experiencing".

Bishop Muzorewa said the ruling party was losing support because of increasing prices, inflation, food and fuel shortages, lack of confidence by foreign investors, and the poor state of the economy.

'IRRESPONSIBLE'

"When the present Government collapses, it will have been self-overthrown by its own unacceptable acts of irresponsibility.

"The Government must not look outside for scapegoats to justify its own failure to run a truly democratic country. There will be no coup from outside. The coup, if there be one, will come from within ZANU (PF) itself."

Bishop Muzorewa said Matebeleland was the only part of Zimbabwe where UANC members felt free and at home.

He said that despite threats made by the Prime Minister to detain him, he would remain and die in Zimbabwe. The bishop quoted Mr Mugabe as having said at a rally: "I know he has not been to prison. I shall build a keep for him and his wife."

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE INTERVIEWED ON ARMS, CHAD, FRANCE

AB171124 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Salisbury, Oct 17 (AFP)--Zimbabwe has sufficient weapons at the moment but will eventually be in the market for a new air defence system as well as tanks and other heavy weaponry, according to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mr Mugabe said that new weapons, including fighters and bombers, were not a priority for his government.

One would hope that South Africa is not contemplating a large-scale invasion of our territory, and hence we feel we should restrict ourselves to the weaponry that we have at the moment, he said in an interview here with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

When the time came Zimbabwe would buy its arms from any friendly country willing to sell, he said, noting that as a non-aligned country his government had friends in both major blocs. Whether it be from the West or the East, arms are arms, he added.

The election of a socialist government in France following the earlier election of President Francois Mitterrand provided a ray of hope, the prime minister said. "We are ourselves very confident that the Mitterrand government will reverse the very unprogressive process set in motion by previous governments in France, and act firmly in fighting apartheid and ensuring that democracy comes to the rest of our region."

He noted that France's African policy had been in need of reform for a long time, and that the Paris government had been guilty of parochialism, "restricting its relations purely to the Francophone countries."

Turning to African issues Mr Mugabe said that it was up to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to produce a peacekeeping force to replace Libyan troops still based in Chad.

If the OAU failed to maintain peace and all efforts have been tried, that will be a different matter and the organisation would have to find another solution. But in this case a United Nations peace contingent would seem more likely than any other outside force, he said.

On the situation in the Middle East the prime minister said Israel had let down the late President Anwar al-Sadat in the search for a global settlement in that region.

Israel took advantage of al-Sadat and became more intransigent and more uncompromising, thereby making President al-Sadat an object of criticism, Mr Mugabe commented. "There is need for the Palestine Liberation Organisation to be involved in all discussions that are aimed at solving the Palestinian question."

CSO: 4700/144

MINISTER SEES END TO RAIL SNAG BY JUNE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Rob Linden]

[Text] The fuel supply crisis has been overcome and by June next year the transport system should be able to meet all important traffic demands, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said yesterday.

In an interview the minister denied that there was a dispute between the National Railways of Zimbabwe and the Mozambican authorities, noting that consultation and joint action had resulted in Zimbabwe's petrol reserves more than doubling from three days' supply last week to seven days' supply by Monday.

The position was improving day by day, he said, while the diesel shortage had already been overcome.

He denied that there had been incidents of sabotage on the railways, and blamed the crisis in moving exports on a combination of antiquated, unreliable locomotives and unprecedented demand.

He confirmed that the Government was examining the possibility of setting up a national road transport corporation and nationalising bus services, and sketched in future plans for Zimbabwe to become the hub of the Southern African rail, road and air system, with a new airport capable of handling dozens of jumbo jet and regional feeder services a day.

Recent newspaper reports have quoted Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, general manager of NRZ, as putting the blame for the petrol shortage on shortcomings in Mozambique, particularly at the port of Maputo.

In reply, the Mozambican port and fuel authorities have been quoted as saying that Zimbabwe has not been making sufficient use of facilities which supply all its needs without strain.

But Mr Chinamano was impatient with any suggestions that there was a [words blurred]. What was needed was consultation, in order that both the Mozambicans and ourselves could reduce the time taken to turn tanker wagons around.

Locomotives

"Teams of officials have now been doing this for several days, and the problems have been overcome.

"We have also allocated 50 extra locomotives and all available staff to the Mozambique petrol route, while the diesel problem has been dealt with by railing supplies direct to Messina on the South African border and taking it from there by road."

He underlined Zimbabwe's determination to continue moving away from dependence on South African routes to reliance on Mozambican outlets, and pledged that by next June the railways would be capable of meeting all essential demand.

He said that the arrival over the past few weeks of more than 200 Indian technicians--with more due from Pakistan and Britain soon--meant that a far higher proportion of locomotives, rolling stock and signals equipment would be kept in working order.

This, plus the deployment over the six months from the beginning of next year of 60 diesel-electric locomotives from the United States and Canada, and the capacity released when the Beira-Umtali pipeline comes on stream within three months, would vastly increase carrying capacity.

Mr Chinamano reiterated that the country was losing up to \$5 million a week in foreign currency through the railways' inability to handle enough exports, and said he was "deeply worried" that all 16 million tonnes of rail traffic expected this year could not be carried. (The shortfall is expected to be about two million tonnes).

On allegations in the Assembly that certain railwaymen had been sabotaging Zimbabwe by returning full diesel tanker wagons to South Africa without unloading them, he said:

"If such a thing is proved, it is most serious--treasonable--but it has not been. Despite investigation, no case of such behaviour has been brought to light."

Mr Chinamano said that the Government was actively considering the establishment of both a state road transport corporation and a nationalised or semi-state-owned bus service, possibly under the overall authority of the Central Mechanical Equipment Department (CMED).

Asked about alleged delays in integrating Ethiopian-trained black pilots into Air Zimbabwe's passenger flight services, Mr Chinamano was emphatic:

"If there were any racial discrimination involved would be the first to crack down.

"But these young men were trained mostly on single-engined aircraft, and simply do not have the flying time or experience to pilot two-or four-engined airliners."

CSO: 4700/145

NEGLECT OF TRANSPORT PROBLEMS HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

CONTINUED neglect of Zimbabwe's transport problems will soon lead to serious economic, political and social problems which no amount of rhetoric will hide, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, has said.

Opening the Gutu branch of the Progress Trading Company at Fort Victoria on Saturday he said railway workers who had tried to refurbish locomotives were to be congratulated but their efforts were not a complete solution to the problem.

The loss of South African locomotives and skilled personnel suffered by the railways had worsened the country's serious balance of payments problems. About \$5 million a week in exports was being lost by the transport shortage.

Zimbabwe's imports in 1979 grew by 34 percent and by 46 percent in 1980, but exports grew by 17 percent in 1979 and 26 percent in 1980. They would grow by only about 3 percent this year while imports were expected to grow by 30 percent.

"It must be perfectly obvious from this that Zimbabwe cannot continue on this basis without running into serious financial difficulties."

The Government had taken a number of measures to ease the balance of payments burden. Import allocations for the last quarter of this year were cut by 10 percent, interest rates were increased, and domestic credit was radically curtailed.

The effect of these measures was to reduce domestic demand for manufactured goods, which always required some foreign exchange, and allowed manufacturers to look away from the internal market to exports, increasing the amount of foreign exchange entering the country.

Increased interest rates encouraged people to save instead of spending on consumer goods. Manufacturing output rose 13.5 percent this year, while the amount of money spent on the goods increased 46 percent.

The increased interest rates were "fairly stiff medicine for the man in the street" but were

necessary "since high rates of inflation generated by too fast a growth in credit do serious damage to the economy", he said.

INFLATION

Inflation not only eroded "any real increase in the incomes of workers leading to demands for higher wages and yet more inflation", but rising prices had generally made the country's exports less competitive, which in turn further added to Zimbabwe's balance of payment problems.

He urged people to save their money instead of spending it on consumer goods, and to open bank accounts and deposit into them regularly.

In this way the man in the street's efforts "will reinforce those of the Government, leading to a quicker return to normal trading conditions".

Dr Munyaradzi said the depressed state of the stock market, and the

lack of investor confidence, had been blamed on the inflammatory statements, ill-advised taxation policy, punitive exchange measures, refusal of the Government to allow some price increases, minimum wages, and "brain-washing" by the mass media.

Behind all these statements and problems was a lack of acceptance of the new order, he said. A significant section of the economically-active community suffered "shell shock" brought about by the failure of their ideologies.

Black businessmen were a major part of the solution to the country's problems.

"The role of the black businessmen is to get involved in the economic rebuilding of our country. He, more than his white counterpart, understands and should respond to the needs of the disadvantaged rural masses."

SHAVA CLAIMS TRAINING IS STILL RACIAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE lost more than 4 000 trained journeymen in four years, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, said in Lusaka yesterday.

In 1976 the total number of journeymen stood at 13 683, by 1978 it had dropped to 11 955 and the figure slid down to 9 024 last year.

Dr Shava briefed Zambian journalists on the importance of launching Zimbabwe's National Manpower Survey in their country due to the vast numbers of Zimbabweans studying, working and living there.

He told a Press conference that apprenticeship figures for the first year of independence still "clearly reflect the racial injustices in our country".

"Eighty-nine percent of the apprentices in the aircraft industry were white, 84 percent in the electrical industry, 68 percent in

mechanical and 69 percent in the motor industry were all white."

His ministry was created against the background of the colonial practice whereby vocational training facilities were restricted to a white minority.

"(It) meant that only a few blacks could acquire skills essential to a new developing country," he said.

Therefore -- the overall objective of the ministry was to plan and develop Zimbabwean human resources to meet the national requirements for trained manpower.

Already on the basis of information gathered during the pre-NMS period genuine shortages identified included:

- Professional engineers, higher technicians and instructors in the fields;
- Agricultural specialists such as veterinary officers;
- Medical specialists, technologists and specialised personnel like theatre nurses and nursing tutors; and
- Senior management staff such as accountants and senior stenographers.

ZIMBABWE

STRIKE AT SHANGANI MINE CONTINUES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo--More than 500 people yesterday staged a day-long demonstration outside the offices of the Shangani Nickel Mine as the strike there entered its eighth day.

A total of 1 100 workers began the strike on October 8 following an internal dispute.

Repeated offers from management and the presence of Government industrial relations officers have so far failed to bring an end to the strike.

A spokesman for the parent company, the Anglo American Corporation, confirmed yesterday that about 500 people demonstrated outside the mine.

He said a circular was distributed by management to striking miners on Wednesday which said: "On Thursday October 8, the workers' committee demanded the dismissal of a chargehand, but laid no specific charges against him. Subsequently, the workers stopped working on that day.

The strike is illegal and against Government policy. Management has made the following offer to the workers committee:

"As soon as all employees return to work a full investigation will be carried out, provided specific complaints are brought forward."

The spokesman said that the circular promised that Government and workers' committee observers could attend the inquiry, and that in the meantime the chargehand would be temporarily transferred from underground to the surface. The offer was made to the workers' committee on four separate days.

A man claiming to represent the workers at Shangani Mine, but who is not a member of the workers' committee, said yesterday the men would not return to work unless the chargehand was suspended or sacked.

CSO: 4700/145

TRADE UNION 'BAD EGGS' CAUTIONED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, yesterday warned "bad eggs" in the trade union movement not to try to undermine the Government.

He also deplored the attitude shown by some black workers against their white managers.

In an interview Mr Kangai said there was a tendency for some black workers to hate white managers simply because the country was under a black government.

"My ministry will not tolerate such attitudes because we want to see a labour system where everybody works in harmony despite their skin colour," he said.

Although he was generally satisfied with the attitude shown by the trade unions towards the Government, "there were still some bad eggs in it".

The minister cited a recent case where he summoned one labour leader to his office to warn him against his subversive activities against the Government.

"I made it clear to him that we were a workers' government and would not tolerate any subversive activities aimed at putting the Government to ridicule," he said.

He charged that the labour leader had once engineered a strike when he asked farm workers to demand a wage increase of \$50.

The minister also warned trade unionists against inciting workers to go on strike, because this was illegal.

"Anybody found to be inciting workers to go on strike would be dealt with accordingly," he warned.

The country was going through difficult times, he said, and the situation did not call for strikes.

RUIN

"Therefore, any step towards the wrong direction will ruin us," he said.

The minister said considerable progress had been made throughout industry in the exercise to set up workers' committees.

"I am satisfied with the progress made in this area and it is my hope that all working places in the country will have these committees soon," he said.

Mr Kangai added that the exercise would now be spread into farms to ensure that every farm in the country had a workers' committee.

The workers would elect their own chairman to avoid managements imposing people of their choice, he said.

The idea, the minister stressed, was to promote democracy everywhere in the country.

ZCTU CHIEF DENIES ORGANIZATION ENCOURAGES STRIKES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 11

[Text]

THE instigation of strikes is completely outside the thinking of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, the secretary-general, Mr Albert Mugabe, has said.

He said in an interview after his trip to Rome that the ZCTU saw its task as organising and educating workers, not inciting them to strike. The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Numbira Kangai, said this week that some trade unionists were illegally inciting workers to strike.

Mr Mugabe said the ZCTU encouraged workers to have constructive attitudes towards the Government and their employers.

"Strikes do more harm than good. We don't need to retard economic progress by arranging strikes. In fact, we encourage economic progress, and that means discouraging strikes.

"Our primary objective is to organise and educate workers about their rights, and how to use them."

Mr Mugabe acknowledged, however, that there were some "bug eggs" in the union movement.

"The minister talks from a position of knowledge. There are some people in the movement who go out looking for

difficulties, and try to be difficult. We'll watch them closely and discourage striking as much as we can.

"Workers and their representatives must develop a constructive attitude towards their employers. They must co-operate for everybody's benefit."

Mr Mugabe called on the Government to devise a plan to help the unemployed and promote job creation.

"There are unemployed people all over the country. Many of them don't have a place to sleep, and don't know when their next meal will be. They are really suffering. The Government must find a way to help them.

"It's going to be even worse next year because of the school-leavers. What are they all going to do? Starve?"

"Obviously we have inherited this situation from the former regimes. But the new order really must do something to help unemployed people."

Mr Mugabe criticised Mrs Florence Chitauru for her allegations of sexual and financial corruption published last week.

"These accusations may be true, I don't know. But unless Mrs Chitauru provides proof, or persuades

people to come forward with facts, we can't do anything. If people believe that this kind of thing is going on they must bring proof."

Mr Mugabe also criticised the Herald for publishing Mrs Chitauru's accusations, saying it was irresponsible to carry unsubstantiated allegations.

"She makes very general claims, with no proof. These things must be published if they're true, but that is not known yet. I'm not very impressed."

Mr Mugabe said his trip to Rome had been enlightening. He was one of 60 foreign observers at the 1300-strong congress.

"What really impressed me was how organised they are. They had 1300 delegates from all over Italy, and they really got things done.

"I hope that we will be as organised as that one day. It takes hard and dedicated work, but it's worth it."

Mr Mugabe said the Angolan delegation to the congress spoke of how the South African invasion had disrupted the country, and the desperate need it had for relief.

To feed, house and clothe the more than 600 000 refugees and victims, and to provide basic reconstruction of facilities needed more than US\$170 million.

NKALA: NO RESETTLING WITHOUT FORMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Government will be able to institute a successful resettlement programme only when all people co-operate with the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development by completing the resettlement forms.

This was said by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday, to people in his home area, Godhiwayo, in Chief Madhuna's land, near Filabusi.

Referring to the refusal of many Matabeleland people to complete the resettlement forms, Senator Nkala said people should realise that Government needs all facts and figures before embarking on resettling any people from an area.

It was therefore imperative that people completed the forms before they could expect to be told of resettlement plans for their areas.

Because the Govern-

ment wanted to make sure all the necessary facilities for a better life were supplied before moving people into any resettlement area, the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development had used the forms as a means of ascertaining the numbers of people likely to be resettled.

"If you do not complete these forms and instead hide them, then all you are doing is remaining behind while other people from other areas, who are co-operative, move in with the resettlement exercise."

The details required on the forms being circulated were not meant to be used to victimise people, said Senator Nkala after a man had asked why the Government wanted to know whether a person had been to Mozambique, Botswana or Zambia during the war.

"During the war a lot of our people went to these countries as refugees and we brought

them back last year. But some of them have since gone back to their original home areas. Maybe they do not have any land or their homes were destroyed during the war. All this information will only be known to the Government when people furnish these details on the questionnaires."

Said another questioner: "We have been told that the Government does not have enough money to buy farms, so we need to form co-operatives to buy land."

Senator Nkala said the Government had set aside \$43 million to buy land for resettlement. Anybody asked to contribute money to buy farms was being cheated.

"We still support the idea of co-operatives, but these should not be for land acquisition. These can be used to buy in bulk and cheaper or to sell products or to buy farm implements once you are resettled, never to buy land. That is a Government task."

CSO: 4700/145

POLICE PATROLS CUT IN VEHICLE CRISIS, SAYS HOVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

A SERIOUS transport shortage has hit the police and some of their patrols have been affected, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said yesterday.

In an interview, Mr Hove said police had no vehicles to use in some areas.

His ministry had approached others to see how the problem could be solved.

"Our duties are increasing all the time because we have a very important task to perform in the nation — that of fighting crime," he said.

The minister hit back at people who criticised the police. They did not know what they were talking about, he said.

Police were working under difficult conditions and were doing all they could.

Though he was happy with discipline in the force, this did not mean that the ministry would relax in enforcing it. Only a disciplined force was able to fight crime.

Mr Hove also said the Government would brook no nonsense from aliens who were in the country with bad intentions.

They would "face the wrath" of his ministry, he said, and pledged to continue "tougher measures until society is rid of bad elements".

Police were working flat out to ensure that those who were in the

country to create trouble were given the treatment they deserved.

Although he could not give figures, Mr Hove said his ministry had deported "many such characters" and that police were intensifying the search for those remaining.

He praised the police for co-operating in the exercise. — Ziana.

PROBLEMS, SHORTAGES RESTRICT GROWTH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Angus Macmillan]

[Text]

RISE costs, transport problems and a continued shortage of skilled labour are restricting the growth of Zimbabwe's building industry.

Building material costs rose by about 21 percent last year and by 20 percent in the first quarter of 1981, with total building costs now going up by at least 2 percent a month.

The deteriorating skilled labour position and the shortage of foreign currency are still the most critical restraints on output in the industry.

Many commercial projects, such as office blocks, have been postponed until next year when the situation will be reviewed.

Increased costs and wages have resulted in an alarming fall in productivity of 20-25 percent in the last year and have contributed to current inflationary pressures in the economy.

After emerging from the pre-independence doldrums last year all sectors of the industry have experienced increased demand for their services. But now they are finding it difficult to meet demand and satisfy customer requirements.

Staff

Most construction is for Government, quasi-government institutions, pension funds and industry with less activity in small developments under \$500 000.

Big construction firms, such as Roberts, and Lewis, expect their turnovers to be up on last year. But they cite shortages of various technical and supervisory staff as major problems. This is in spite of their continuing programmes to upgrade semi-skilled labour.

Roberts is improving the skills of its staff, including carpenters and bricklayers, at a training school on its Beatrice Road site, while Lewis has wide-ranging in-house training schemes.

Due to tighter money and escalating costs, residential building in the private sector has remained at a low ebb. But small builders have been kept busy with town house developments and alterations and extensions to upper market houses.

"The lack of money in circulation and the retraction of funds by building societies and financial institutions is hampering growth in the private sector," says leading architect and past president of the Institute of Architects, Mr Harold Baack.

He also said that the unavailability of vital materials (mainly due to transport and delivery problems), the shortage of skills and a lack of confidence on the part of the small developer were having an adverse effect on the industry.

A partner in a firm of quantity surveyors, Mr Peter Hosking, blamed "niggling" shortages and delays for holding up contracts and causing an escalation in prices. Quantity surveyors were also in short supply, he said.

Ageing

"Ours is a profession of ageing skills. Of the dozen or so practising surveyors in the country, none is between the age of school leavers and those with 10 years' experience," he said. His firm is now taking on and training school-leavers.

Builders' merchants and suppliers of raw materials

have been hard-pressed to meet demand, especially with recent shortage of diesel. Many have advised their customers to collect their orders rather than wait for delivery.

The managing director of United Builders Merchants, Mr Norman Schafer, says demand for his company's products is "small in variety but large in quantity", mainly for Government and quasi-government ventures.

Cement manufacturers, SPC, say that a recent cement shortage was caused by one kiln being "down" but that production is now back to normal. Although they run their own transport fleet, they have advised customers to collect their orders to avoid delay.

Dale Face Bricks reports heavy demand for ordinary common bricks and quarry tiles but sales of face bricks are low due to the lack of residential building.

"We have also had to ask clients to pick up

their orders," said a spokesman for the company, which recently raised its prices by 5 percent.

Many suppliers have had to increase their prices to offset increased

input costs which have risen sharply due to recent wage awards, the 33 percent August rise in the petrol price and higher interest rates.

This has resulted in spiralling building costs which can be absorbed by the public sector and some large developers, but not the man in the street.

An additional ensuite bedroom bathroom, for instance, would cost about \$300 a square metre, almost as much as the total cost of a three-bedroomed house built 10 years ago.

Last year's approved building plans, worth \$152 million, were the highest on record. But this year could still prove more lucrative as the first five months has exceeded \$71 million, compared with \$69 million for the corresponding period of 1980.

NUTRITIONAL NEEDS OF RURAL POPULATION STUDIED

Food, Nutrition, Related Services

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 13

[Article by P.B. Madhovi, Department of Biochemistry, University of Zimbabwe]

[Text]

THE subject of food and nutrition in communal areas, farms or former townships seems to lie somewhere between common sense, agriculture and medicine.

It is often considered to be a somewhat esoteric and confusing science, the orphan of everyone, much talked about but with little real attention given to its advancement.

Yet povo like all other Zimbabweans (regardless of colour) have a right to decent nourishment three times a day.

They need adequate food and nutrition — related services — so as to improve the quality of their lives.

There is growing evidence that Zimbabwean villagers are malnourished.

A survey carried out by Oxfam last year on the state of nutrition in rural Zimbabwe on the most vulnerable group (children one-five years old) in five different areas revealed that a high percentage of them were severely undernourished.

Early this year Miss Rene Loewenson of the university's Medical School reported the poor nutritional status found in farm workers.

Other reports have talked about the general lack of food for rural schoolchildren and the quality of diets consumed in villages.

While the Oxfam report resulted in the Ministry of Health establishing the children's supplementary feeding programme helping more than 50 000 children countrywide, this can only be viewed as a short-term intervention measure.

Real solutions are required.

Describing the problem Dr David Sanders, chairman of the children's supplementary feeding programme, said lack of caloric value in food rather than an actual shortage of protein was responsible for most of the undernourishment among Zimbabwean children in rural areas.

The point Dr Sanders echoed was first made by Professor Platt of the Department of Human Nut-

rition at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who blamed low meal frequency and the bulky nature of foods for the energy deficit in diets of pre-school children.

This problem of bulk is common to diets prepared for infants and young children from cereals and roots crops of many developing countries.

Typically, these diets have a crude energy density of 1k cal/g.

This means that a one-year-old would have to eat a kilogramme of food each day simply to meet his energy needs.

This is between two and three times the amount that an English child of the same age has to eat (Figure 1).

But by adding high energy foods such as oil or fat to sadza the volume of food that the young child needs to eat can be

greatly reduced to an amount similar to that eaten by a European child.

The effects of oil are twofold. It increases energy content and at the same time has an important softening effect on the food.

To povo the bulky sadza and bota made from plain maize meal are generally considered adequate nourishment on their own.

Meat, fish, milk, egg, vegetable, termite, caterpillar or mushroom relishes when eaten with sadza are used more as a savoury to improve the flavour and palatability of the sadza.

The same is true with sugar or dovi (peanut butter) when they are added to bota.

The sole emphasis is on eating as much sadza or bota and not so much the recommendable eating of different foods.

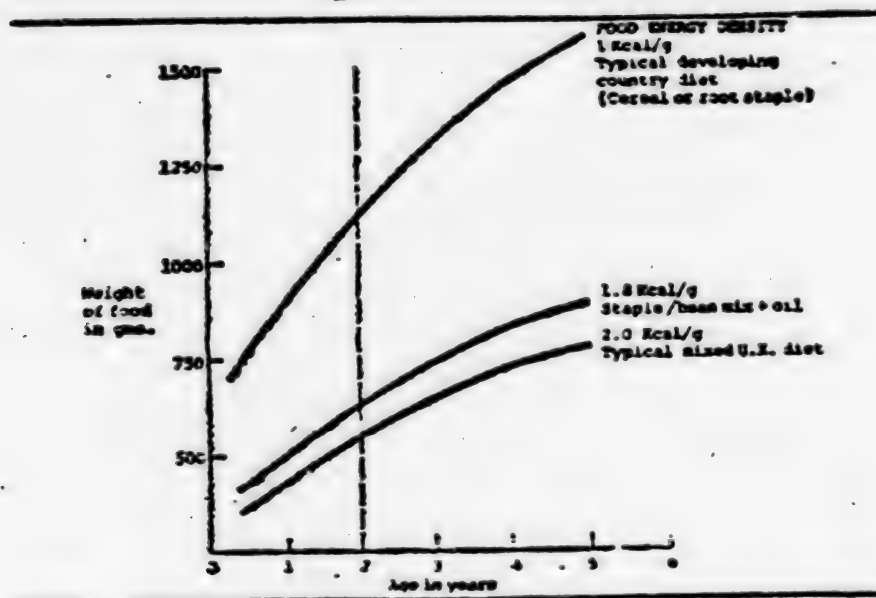


FIGURE 1: Food intakes in relation to energy density.

Many mothers at eating times consider "good" children as those who eat a lot of sadza with as little relish as possible e.g. a small piece of meat may be used to eat a whole plateful of sadza.

Because of this traditional emphasis sadza and bota may be responsible for the undernourishment of most children in communal areas. Bota unlike sadza contains less nutrients (Table 1) and a one-year infant (usually weaned on bota) will need over a kilogramme per day to satisfy his energy requirements.

The need to remedy this situation by advising people to improve their diets is urgently required.

An ideal diet may consist of the staple sadza or bota and vegetables mixed or eaten with any one or more of the following: beans, groundnuts, meat,

fish, milk, eggs, termites, caterpillars.

In addition some suitable fat or margarine should be added to the sadza and bota to augment their energy content.

Departments in the Ministries of Health, Community Development and Women's Affairs and Education, the Roman Catholic Church at Silveira House and Freedom from Hunger Campaign are among organisations already running educational programmes in order to improve the situation.

The newly formed Food and Nutrition Association of Zimbabwe (FANAZ) operating from the department of biochemistry at the university is also keen to develop projects for the improvement of the nutritional status of all Zimbabweans, whether poor or not.

TABLE 1
Composition of maize sadza and bota made from straight-run roller meal
(per 100 g)

	Sadza	Bota
Calories	115,0	85,0
Water (g)	70,0	85,0
Carbohydrates (g)	24,0	12,0
Protein (g)	3,0	1,5
Fat (g)	1,0	0,5
Minerals—		
Calcium (mg)	3,0	1,5
Iron (mg)	1,5	0,75
Vitamins—		
A (IU)	0,1	0,05
B (mg)	0,05	0,02
B2 (mg)	0,5	0,25
C (mg): Nil.		

All-Purpose Cattle of Communal Areas

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 13

[Article by G. van Niekerk, Acting Chief Animal and Pasture Officer, Agritech]

[Text]

UNLIKE the commercial sector where cattle are kept mainly for the production of beef for sale, the farmers in the communal areas at present keep cattle to perform functions to produce their food requirements rather than for the purpose of beef production.

The functions are: Draught power; manure production; milk production; and meat.

All farmers want to produce grains and other food crops to satisfy the family's daily and annual requirements and to do this animal draught power is required as not many tractors are as yet around.

To get a reasonable yield fertilisers are required and cattle manure has over the years proved a valuable plant food and is widely used in com-

munal areas.

It has been said that the biggest dairy herd is owned by farmers in the communal area but as no dairy cattle are kept milk yield is low.

What is produced may satisfy the requirements of those families who own cattle but not the entire rural population.

The per capita meat consumption of the rural population is difficult to establish but is higher than officially believed.

At present cattle are estimated to number 2 800 000 herd composed of the following:

Bulls	— 5%	140 000
Oxen	— 22%	616 000
Cows	— 32%	896 000
Heifers	— 16%	448 000
Steers	— 6%	168 000
Calves	— 19%	532 000

Total — 100% 2 800 000

Weed Control Is Essential

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 81 p 13

[Article by D. Ziso]

[Text]

ALL cropping is done with one aim in mind — to reap a good harvest. This, in turn means more food. The crop must be protected from a number of adverse environmental factors, if high yields are to be achieved. One of these factors is weed infestation.

A weed is a plant which grows where it is not wanted.

Weeds are usually associated with cropped lands, where their effect is more pronounced.

Certain weeds are associated with certain crops and will be found to be more prevalent under specific soil conditions.

Examples of weeds which infest crop lands are: —

- Shamra grass — found on heavier soils.
- Nutgrass — very resistant to cultivation.
- Pigweed — easy to control.
- Mexican clover — on lighter soils.
- Rapoko grass — on all soils; difficult to eradicate.
- Witchweed — Parasite of a maize crop.
- Couch grass — Hardy and resistant.
- Starbur — abundant in communal sandveld areas.

A weed, like a crop, is a plant which eats, breathes, drinks and grows.

Because of this, it will compete with a planted crop for food.

The amount of fertilizer recommended for application to any field is designed to meet the requirements of the crop. Weeds only help to deplete crop food.

Water uptake of a crop is related to growth because it is in water that the dissolved nutrients can be taken up by the roots. Water is rarely adequate for our crop needs.

So it must be utilised efficiently.

Apart from using up the water, weeds encourage increased evaporation because evaporation takes place mainly through the leaves.

Light and air are also important factors required by a growing plant. Air is used for respiration and photosynthesis.

It uses light in the manufacture of carbohydrates.

Weeds tend to shade the crop, reducing the amount of light available to the crop.

Weeds have often been associated with certain diseases.

Maize stalk virus is more prevalent where a lot of green weeds are allowed to grow.

Pests which damage the crop may find refuge in weeds during the off-season.

The cutworm has been known to survive on weeds in winter.

The effect of weeds is to depress crop yields.

This is more so when the crop is infested when

still young.

Up to 50 percent crop yields can be lost in cotton due to weeds.

Weeds also affect the quality of the crop.

From this, then, it is imperative that weeds must be controlled.

Methods of weed-control fall into the following categories: —

- Good land management;
- Hand weeding;
- Mechanical weeding;
- The use of chemical weed killers.

Best results are achieved by adopting a combination of 1, 2, 3 or 1 and 4 or 1, 2 and 4.

The important thing is to ensure a weed-free seedbed from germination to flowering.

This ensures the crop is away before being interfered with by weeds.

More and more farmers are using herbicides where labour is a limiting factor.

Good land management includes good and deep ploughing to bury all the weeds.

If the operations are done at the right time a lot of the weed seeds will be buried and be unable to germinate.

There is still room for improvement among farmers in their weed control measures.

Fertilisers are increasingly becoming expensive.

We cannot afford to feed weeds.

But we can surely do with a little bit more grain to feed the hungry populations of the world.

BRIEFS

HEALTH MINISTER DISMISSED--A spokesman for the prime minister's office announced this evening the removal from office of Dr Herbert Ushewokunze as minister of health. Dr Mazorodze, the deputy minister of health, will be appointed minister as from tomorrow, 13 October 1981. [Text] [CA140358 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Oct 81] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says that it is absolutely necessary for government ministers to have some sense of responsibility in their public conduct. Comrade Mugabe was speaking at a briefing for a few selected newsmen this evening, during which he explained his decision to relieve Comrade Ushewokunze of his position as minister of health. He said that Comrade Ushewokunze's dismissal from the cabinet has nothing to do with the course he has been following, but the minister's conduct. The prime minister particularly singled out Comrade Ushewokunze's public criticism of the public service board and the minister's [word indistinct] statement to demonstrators from Parirenyatwa Hospital. Comrade Mugabe said he had been upset by the news of the demonstrations, which occurred while he was attending the commonwealth prime ministers' conference. He said that Comrade Ushewokunze's criticism of the public service commission has been tantamount to criticism of the prime minister, who is also minister of public service. The prime minister said that it has been (?thought) that the public service commission has been able to advance Africans in the various organs of the state including the ministry of health. Comrade Mugabe said he regarded the commission in the highest esteem and so did most of the ministers in the government. He said Comrade Ushewokunze's attacks on the commission were therefore regrettable because the channels in which any such criticism could have been aimed were not proper. [sentence as heard] [Text] [CA140900 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 13 Oct 81]

RELATIONS WITH USSR--The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says Zimbabwe is ready to develop maximum relations with the Soviet Union as long as such ties do not jeopardize the country's links with other countries. Speaking in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe intends to remain as nonaligned as possible. He said that relations with the Soviet Union have improved and Moscow is now providing technical and educational assistance. The prime minister said he hopes this will be followed by economic aid. Comrade Mugabe said that Zimbabwe wants to retain its freedom to choose her own friends as she determines her freedom to oppose any actions by either side which militates against peace and security. [Text] [CA191506 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Oct 81]

DIPLOMATIC TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS--Salisbury, Oct 17 (AFP)--The government has told foreign embassies in Zimbabwe that they should restrict the number of their staff and must inform the authorities before their personal travel more than 40 km (25 miles) outside the capital. Several embassies here have confirmed receiving notices from the government stating that their foreign staff should not exceed 20, and that personnel traveling beyond the 40 km limit must inform the authorities of their travel plans two days before the trip. The measures go into effect on November 1. The reasons for the measures were not clear, and government officials were not available for comment. But the new rules are similar to regulations in African states such as Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania, and they are in use throughout eastern European countries. [Text] [AB171153 Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT 17 Oct 81]

UNION CHIEF VISITS MOSCOW--The president of the Media Workers' Union of Zimbabwe, Mr Elton Mutasa, leaves for Moscow on Monday for a seven-day conference of the International Organisation of Journalists. Mr Mutasa said yesterday: "There is no doubt that this shows we are being accepted by the international community." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 81 p 7]

STATE TO FLOAT LOAN--A new long-term loan for \$25 million is to be floated by the Government at an annual interest rate of 12,25 percent against the issue of Local Registered Stock, the Reserve Bank announced yesterday. The purpose of the loan is to assist in financing expenditure for economic, social and administrative services in Zimbabwe. The purchase price is \$98,90 percent. Payment of not less than \$10 percent is required on application while any outstanding balance is payable at or before 11 am on January 29, 1982. The stock will be redeemed at par on October 29, 2001, but the Minister of Finance may decide to redeem stock at par, on a pro rata basis, on or after October 29, 1996, subject to three months' notice being given to stockholders. Subscription lists will be opened at 9 am on October 29, 1981 and will be closed when the loan has been fully subscribed or, at the latest, on November 2, 1981. Applications must be sent to the chief general manager of the Reserve Bank, on Form "A" provided with the prospectus. Only applications for amounts of \$100 nominal value of stock, or a multiple thereof, will be considered. Interest will be payable half-yearly and the first payment will be made on April 29, 1982. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 81 p 1]

CHINESE TEXTILES--Bulawayo--Links between Chinese and Zimbabwean textile industries could be forged by the end of the year, the Chinese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Chu Qiyuan, said in Bulawayo yesterday. A small delegation from the textile import and export corporation of China is due to arrive here in November or December. Mr Chu said the visit of the delegation could lead to links being forged between the textile industries of the two nations. On his second visit to Bulawayo since arriving a year ago, the ambassador was shown around the premises of a Bulawayo textile firm. He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs Chu Chunpei, his secretary, Mr Ni Quiquan, and a member of the embassy staff, Mr Ding Meizhang. Mr Chu said after his visit that he was impressed with what he had seen. "One has to know more details of the economic life of the country to which one has been sent as ambassador. "My first visit to Bulawayo earlier this year was for the trade fair. This time I wanted to take a closer look around the city and especially the industry. "In the future, we will try to

establish better links between China and Zimbabwe and we will be concentrating on the trade fair next year. "Zimbabwe is an important country at the moment-- the centre of world attention--and you have, in your first year since independence, achieved great things." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Oct 81 p 3]

COL RISE--Bulawayo--The cost of living for higher income families rose dramatically between July and August, according to the latest Government statistics. Figures released by the Central Statistical Office show a rise from 265,5 in July to 273,6 in August, an increase of 4,2 percent. Contributory factors were increases in the rate of sales tax and rises in the prices of petrol, domestic workers' wages, rent, telephone charges and pork products. For lower income families, the all items index rose from 251,6 points in March to 255 points in June, an increase of 1,4 percent. Main causes were increases in the price of onions, beef, car spares, women's dresses and rent. Most vegetables showed significant price decreases. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/145

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

5 Nov 1981

Debbie